

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

CATALOGUE

Oswego Co.



From THE POST-STANDARD, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1910

PROOF THAT FALL STRAW BERRIES ARE NO MYTH

**Strawberries in Fall a Reality—Grower Near Pulaski Tells
How Pinching Blossoms Delays Crop.**

PULASKI, Sept. 11.—Many people labor under the impression that having strawberries in large quantities in the fall of the year is due to expert knowledge or jugglery on the part of Lawrence J. Farmer, who conducts the Maplewood Fruit Farm, near Pulaski. With a view to explaining away these false impressions, Mr. Farmer has unfolded the secrets.

The berries grown by Mr. Farmer and which have produced such large quantities of fruit this fall are known as the Francis and Americus, seedlings of the Pan-American strawberry. They were originated in Iowa. After testing them last year, Mr. Farmer purchased 500 plants this spring for \$100.



PREPARING FRUIT FOR MARKET

(Three children of Lawrence J. Farmer of the Maplewood Farm, near Pulaski, picking and sorting berries from a patch which the owner says will continue to yield until November. This picture was taken for The Post-Standard a few days ago.)

These varieties differ from other strawberries only, in that they blossom continuously from June until November. In order to get a large crop at any one time it is necessary to pinch or cut off the blossoms up to within three weeks of the time the fruit is desired. On some of his plants Mr. Farmer pinched the blossoms until July 1. These plants began bearing berries July 30. On his main crop of plants the blossoms were cut off until August 1.

An immense crop of ripe fruit, green berries and blossoms now covers the plants, having developed since August 1. The first picking was made August 22, and fruit is promised until freezing weather. Mr. Farmer expects to take precautions against ordinary frosts of early autumn. These plants have already afforded several pickings, three averaging more than 600 quarts each to the acre.

A ready market has been found at 25 cents per quart and Mr. Farmer is convinced that the average net returns from an acre of these strawberries in one year would be \$1000 or better.

(Continued on Inside Page of Back Cover.)

To My Patrons



THANK the many friends who have so faithfully stood by me in years gone by. Without your generous patronage, I would not have been able to accomplish half what I have been able to and I am sincerely grateful. I hope our dealings have proved as satisfactory to you as they have to me. My business is steadily growing from year to year. Last season we filled over 4000 large orders besides the numerous small ones that never are recorded on our books. This catalogue will go into the homes of over 50,000 people. I have now been growing berries and shipping plants just 28 years and in all this time, there never was a time when prospects were so bright for the fruit grower as they are now.

It has always been my aim to be in the front rank and offer to my customers the very best varieties to be had. I point with pride to the long list of valuable varieties that we have helped to introduce and bring to the attention of planters. This year we are offering some valuable new varieties of Fall Bearing strawberries and we earnestly advise our patrons to try them in a small way. The supply of these plants is very limited, which accounts for the price asked, but it is better to get a few now and test them, than to wait for the other fellow to try them out.

You will notice that we have made sweeping reductions in prices of most plants in this catalogue. This is in common with the idea, much advertised, that most everything is too high and should come down; not because plants should be lower. In fact, it has cost more to produce plants the past year than ever before. We have a fine large stock of most varieties, due to abundant rains in the right time and thorough cultivation; but in most sections of the country, I understand that the weather has been so dry, that the supply of first class plants is the shortest in years.

Order by Description—Not by Name

There are patrons who know what they want and others who do not. Those who are unfamiliar with varieties and their culture, had better leave the selection of varieties to us. Just write and tell us what kind of a strawberry or other fruit plant you want, whether for fresh eating, canning, for home use or market. Describe to us as near as possible what you want and about what you wish to pay per 100 or 1000, and we will try our best to fit you out with the right variety. We think this a much better way than trying to study out the right kind yourself when you know nothing about it to start with.

General Information

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

Prices

In this catalogue set aside all previous quotations. They have been made as low as possible in view of general conditions.

In Ordering

Use the order sheet and please do not wait till the last minute. Study this catalogue. If you are not clear, write us for further information. Send in your order early so we can book it and attend to the necessary details. Write letters on a separate sheet from your order. Write plainly and always sign your full name and address. Make your orders at least \$1.00.

Several People Can Club Together

And have their orders come at the same time, addressed to one party, who can distribute them. This will save us valuable time and you express charges.

Very Early in Spring

Or late in autumn, we often send large orders of plants long distances by freight, thereby saving our patrons express bills. We pack these orders very securely to stand the rough handling they usually get. In packing orders to go by express, we use light boxes, crates and market baskets, to save charges.



Pickers at Work Gathering Fall Strawberries at L. J. Farmer's Place, Oct. 20, 1910.

Mail Orders

Like all other orders, are packed in damp moss. We protect the crowns of plants with cardboard and wrap all in oiled paper, covered on the outside with strong manila. Postage on plants is 8 cents per pound to any place in the United States and we advise that small orders for long distances be sent this way. We pride ourselves on our ability to pack plants to go long distances and arrive in good condition, whether sent by freight, express or mail.

Remittances

May be made by postoffice money order, registered letter, express order, bank draft on New York (not Chicago or other cities) and bankers' money order. If you send check on local banks, add 15c for cost of collection. Don't send stamps except in small amounts of less than \$1.00. If you send money or stamps, register your letter. We positively will not be responsible for money sent in common letters.

Plants Collect on Delivery

If you are short of money at the time you wish to order, or if you prefer doing business that way, we will book your order at any time, provided you send one-fourth or more of the cost of the plants at time of ordering, as a guarantee of good faith; and ship the plants C. O. D., you paying for them on arrival at your express office.

Plants on Credit

Please don't ask us to open accounts in the plant business. If your credit is good, you should be able to hire money in your own town. From past experience,

we have learned that very frequently plants bought on credit fail to do well. If they are paid for, the grower looks out for them and they seem to grow and do better. We don't send plants on credit except to old and tried friends who have paid promptly in the past.

You Run No Risk

In sending money to us for plants or any kind of goods. We have been years in building up our business and are known to the public. Moreover, we could not do business continuously for so many years, or advertise in the agricultural and other papers were we not square and honest with our patrons.

People With No Experience

In the plant or berry business often leave the selection of varieties for them entirely with us. They tell us the kind of soil they have, and for what purpose the plants are wanted, and we use our best judgment, often making a better selection than is possible for those unacquainted with varieties. Merely send \$1.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 or whatever you wish to invest, giving us a general idea of what you want, and we will rack our brains for your interests.

About Purity of Plants

There seems to be a growing carelessness among some people whom we could mention, about the mixing up of varieties. Plants will not mix except as they run across the rows or get mixed by the hand of man. We find mixed plants among even new varieties for which we have paid enormous prices. We are taking great pains to keep all varieties pure and unmixed.

About Substituting Varieties

There are several varieties of berries that closely resemble each other in general characteristics and value. Late in the season, it is often convenient for us to fill orders for certain varieties that we are sold short on, with plants of the varieties



Showing Fresh Picked Fall Berries and Plants in Bearing. Photo taken August 31, 1910.

that closely resemble them. While we reserve the right to substitute a variety ordered, with other varieties as near like it as possible, we never do so except as a last resort, or when we believe it to be to the interest of the patron. In case you prefer your money returned to having your order substituted, please indicate this plainly when you order.

Ours is the Latest Season

In the United States. We are 38 miles north of Syracuse right near the bend of Lake Ontario. The ice of the lake and the west winds blowing over it, temper our

climate so that vegetation does not start early. We are often a month behind Southern New York. Plants remain dormant and in shape to ship when other localities are far advanced. Strawberries are usually in full bloom May 30th. Snow sometimes covers the ground in early May, while we often begin shipping plants early in March. We cannot ship conveniently quite as early as some localities, but we can send plants safely and they do well long after it is impracticable to ship plants from warmer localities. We fill orders for plants in large quantities the fore part of June, but advise earlier shipment, say in April and fore part of May.



L. J. Farmer's Children Arranging and Crating the Fall Strawberries. Photo taken Oct. 20, 1910.

Our Transplanted Plants

Are a great boon to late planters. While we advise having plants come while they are dormant for best results, we make our own planting mainly with transplanted plants in June and early July. We can supply customers with quantities of these plants at this time unless sold out. We take up strawberry and raspberry plants early in April and heal them in closely together in rich garden soil and keep them watered and sprayed with Bordeaux. We find that they do not suffer the shock when transplanted to a permanent place that plants do when taken up from the ordinary fruiting beds full of berries and covered with luxuriant foliage. The transplanted plants have recovered from the shock, have little foliage, and suffer no set back when transplanted permanently, growing right along and making grand fruiting rows by fall.

Summer and Fall Planting

We supply plants any month in the year, when possible to dig and ship them. They will do fairly well when set at any time except when in full fruit, but do best when set in March, April or May. For warm climates we advise fall planting. One must not expect to get as large a crop of fruit the following year if he plants in August or September as he would if he planted in April or May, but perhaps he can get more than enough fruit to pay for the trouble of caring for the plants and have them to keep over for fruiting another year. In the north, we advise spring planting for commercial purposes, but there is nothing to prevent the amateur grower from planting at any time, when we consider that possibly the pleasure of

growing his own berries is the most important item with him. We, however, advise and recommend the procuring of plants in late fall, no matter the locality, and trenching them in, covering with straw, so they will be on hand and ready to plant in early spring,

About Transportation

If the order is large, so that the box is not easily lost, we advise sending all kinds of plants early in the season by freight, except strawberries and tip raspberry plants (black caps). These are liable to heat unless sent when entirely dormant. It largely depends upon the weather, anyway, it often being as warm in March as in some parts of May, but plants are never started much in March or early April, hence they can generally be sent safely at this time. They go by freight at first class rates. Plants by express go at regular merchandise rates, less 20%. Plants by mail cost 8c a pound. We do not like to send by mail except in small quantities, as it is more work for us in a very busy time and they do not carry quite as nicely as in light crates or baskets by express. We charge 30c per 100 on strawberries for postage and packing and 75c per 100 for most other plants. If you live a long distance correspond with us for rates by express.

Oswego County

Where we live is the home of the strawberry. The climate is cool and invigorating. It is a great summer resort. Plants grown in this cool climate are healthier and more heavily rooted than when grown in warmer climes. They do better when transplanted to other places than plants grown where the weather is always warm. The berries from Oswego county are famous and bring the highest market prices in all the great city markets of the country, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and even as far distant as Chicago. Our plants are like our berries—the best that can be produced.

Location and Facilities

Our farm is located one mile south of Pulaski, which is a thriving village of 2,000 inhabitants, with city water, electric lights and natural gas. We have the Bell and Black River Telephones, the Western Union and Postal Telegraphs, the New York Central Railroad and American Express. We can ship by United

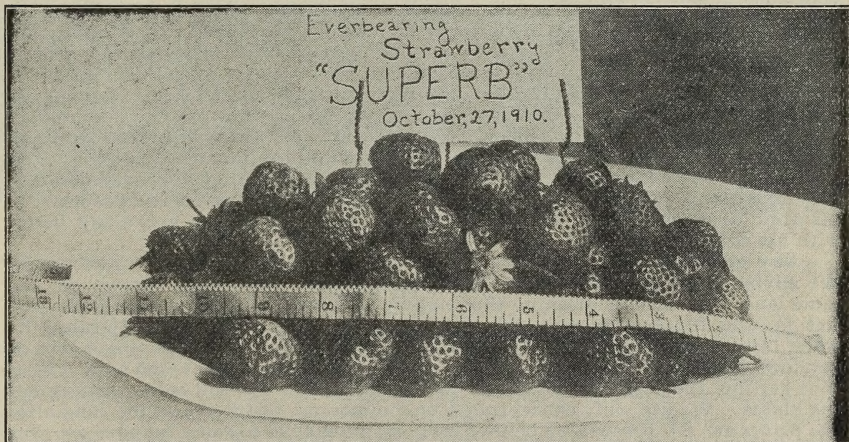


Plate of Superb Strawberries. Photo taken Oct. 27, 1910.

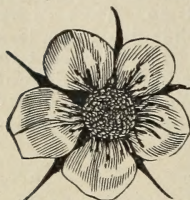
States and Adams Express Companies from Oswego and these and other companies from Syracuse. Telegraph messages are immediately telephoned to our farm. We do business with the Pulaski National Bank.

Come and see us at any time except in the busy shipping season. We have absolutely no time to entertain people at this time.

Address all correspondence to L. J. FARMER, PULASKI, OSWEGO Co., N. Y.

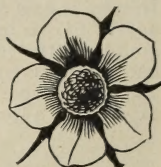
Strawberries

It is impossible in a catalogue to give much information about the culture of berries, but my book on strawberry culture (price 25c) will give full and explicit directions. Strawberry plants produce two kinds of blossoms—the perfect and the imperfect. The perfect blossoms have all the four parts of a flower—the stamens, pistils, calyx and corolla. The varieties that have imperfect blooms lack stamens. Stamens are the male organs and pistils the female organs of the blooms. Thus a berry that has stamens is often called a “staminate” or perfect flowered, and one



Perfect or Staminate

that lacks stamens but has pistils is called a “pistillate” or imperfect flowered variety. Perfect flowered varieties can be planted alone and will bear good crops of berries, but pistillates, or imperfect flowered varieties, will not bear good berries when planted alone. They must have the companionship of a staminate or perfect flowered variety in order to produce perfect fruit. For practical results it is best to have



Imperfect or Pistillate

them not over 15 feet apart. The two kinds may be mixed in the rows, or alternate rows planted of each variety. The closer together the two sexes of blossoms are intermingled, the better will be the results. If we plant a patch of pure Sample, Warfield or Crescents the fruit will be seedy and mostly nubbins, but if Champion is planted near Sample, and Dunlap near Warfield and Crescent, the quantity and quality of fruit produced from these varieties will be remarkable. Varieties in this catalogue marked “per.” are perfect in flower, and those marked “imp.” are imperfect in flower.

Brief Cultural Directions

There is no farm crop more profitable than strawberries, no fruit more attractive or more sought for in market. You can get as much money from one acre of strawberries as is usually produced from ten acres of other crops. I have often said I would as lieve have the proceeds from an acre of strawberries as from ten cows. There are some crops grown by farmers that cannot possibly give one a pleasant feeling when he thinks of what they are finally made into. The tobacco grower may make as much money as the strawberry grower, but his product does not benefit the consumer, and he can think of nothing but the commercial side of the question, while the strawberry grower has the satisfaction of knowing that his product is going to do good to the consumer. It don't cost much to start in strawberry culture—about as much for an acre of plants as you would pay for an average cow. You don't have to care for strawberries during the winter; after they are covered in fall, they take care of themselves. The person who grows strawberries and has heart in his work becomes a better fellow. He is uplifted by them; he gets along better with his wife.

Any good soil that will grow either corn or potatoes, will grow strawberries. We advise planting after two or three hoed crops have been grown on the same land. We advise draining thoroughly, as undrained land is unreliable, and wet induces fungous growth, the worst enemy of the strawberry. Grubs, the worst insect enemy, are largely eradicated by growing two or three crops of corn or potatoes, previous to setting the plants. We apply barn manure to the corn crops, thus getting the manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil before setting out the plants. We use only concentrated or commercial fertilizers on the land after the plants are set, because we believe barn manures tend to cause fungous growths to flourish, to the disadvantage of the plants. We prefer, in this locality, to set plants in the spring, at the time when most other crops are put into the ground. We set in rows from 3 to 5 feet apart and the plants from 1 to 2 feet apart in the row. A favorite distance is 1x4 feet. Set this distance, an acre will take 10,000 plants. We set the plants with any tool that will get the roots down straight into the soil as deep as they formerly grew. We aim to keep the ground free from weeds by horse cultivation and hand hoeing until growth stops in the fall. In applying fertilizer, our rule is to put $\frac{1}{2}$ on the ground before plants are set, $\frac{1}{2}$ while they are growing the first year, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in the spring before the growth starts, the fruiting year. We use from 500 to 2,000 lbs., depending upon the previous richness of the soil. The fertilizer should analyze as near 4% nitrogen, 10% phos. acid and 10%

potash as is possible. We cover the fields with straw or some other mulch about December 1st for winter protection. This also acts as a carpet or mulch to keep the weeds down, the berries clean and from drying up in fruiting season, if carefully removed from over the plants and placed between the rows in early spring after severe freezing is over. We have heard of strawberry fields that have yielded nearly 50,000 quarts to the acre under special treatment and when plants are set thickly. When set in ordinary rows they have been known to go nearly 25,000 to the acre. On our farm we have had Parker Earle go 15,000 quarts to the acre and other varieties even more. Special varieties often yield from \$500 to \$1,000 to the acre in Oswego county. The man who takes hold of the strawberry business and sticks to it for a term of years, usually pays off his mortgage and becomes well-to-do. He gets more money from a few acres, has less to pay out, and no more to do than the big fellow who farms 200 acres in ordinary crops.



Front of S. J. Clyde's Store, Pulaski, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1910.

IMPORTANT

We supply 6 plants at dozen rates, 50 at 100; and 500 at 1,000 rates, respectively. When the order amounts to \$10 or more, we allow patrons to select 25 at 100 rates; 250 at 1,000 rates. All plants are sent postpaid at single and dozen prices. On large quantities the postage and packing is 30c per 100 on strawberries and asparagus roots and 75c per 100 on raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, roses, etc. In case actual postage paid is more than this, we will add to the bill. We have to prepay all postage, and guarantee that the charges will be paid at the other end, when plants are sent by express or freight. We furnish free, all boxes, crates, baskets, oiled paper, sphagnum moss and other material used in putting up orders, which is a considerable item and often charged extra by most nurserymen.

Plants for Warm Localities

We have a quantity of plants stored in cool sheds this winter and have been shipping all through December and January to the Southern states and will be able to fill small orders at any time for these localities, no matter what the weather is here in New York state.

Rule For Finding Number of Plants to the Acre

Divide 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre, by the multiplied distance between the plants, and you will have the number of plants to the acre. Thus if the plants are set $2 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, you divide 43,560 by 7, and get 6,223, the number of plants on an acre when set $2 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

Extra Early Varieties

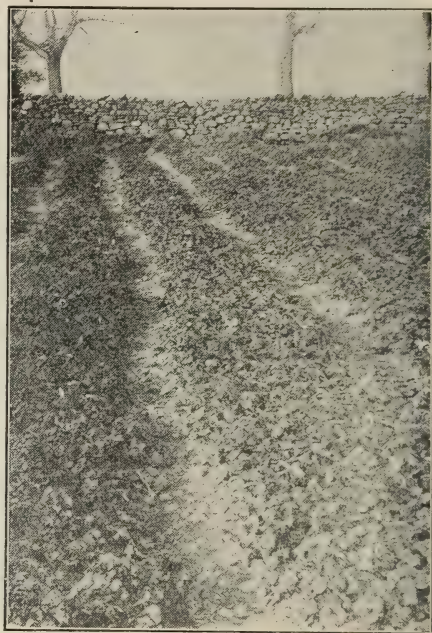
Early Ozark, Excelsior, Johnson's Early, Earliest, Michels Early, August Luther, Fairfield, Beeder Wood.

Early Varieties

Senator Dunlap, New Discovery, Warfield, World's Wonder, Chipman, Success, Marshall, Red Bird, Abington, Crescent, Wilson, Lady Roosevelt, Virginia, Haverland, Bubach, Clyde.



PAN AMERICAN



FRANCIS AND AMERICUS

Showing Comparative Growth of Pan American and Francis & Americus, Under the Same Conditions. Photo taken Oct. 20, 1910.

Mid-Season Varieties

Oswego, Peach, Kevitt's Wonder, Dickie, Wm. Belt, Golden Gate, President, Uncle Jim, Corsican, Hummer, Buster, Three W's, Great Scott, Pocomoke, Mammoth Beauty, Mead, Splendid, Edgar Queen, McKinley, Norwood, Improved Bubach, Idaho, Jessie, Bountiful, Sharples, Williams, Klondyke, King Edward, Sherman, No Name.

Late Varieties

Sample, Oom Paul, Aroma, Fendall, Heritage, Saratoga, Cardinal Brandywine, Glen Mary, Enormous.

Very Late Varieties

Champion (Steven's Late), Omega, Chesapeake, Crimson Cluster, Parker Earle, Rough Rider, Ridgway, Gandy, Frement Williams.

Fall Bearing Varieties

Autumn, Pan American, Productive, Superb, Francis, Americus.

Good Pollenizers

For Haverland, Crescent, Bubach, and Lady Roosevelt use Early Ozark, Earliest, Beeder Wood, Michel's Early, August Luther or Johnson's Early. For pollinizing Warfield, Edgar Queen and other midseason pistillates, use Dunlap, Chipman, Wilson or Oswego. For pollinizing Sample, Fendall, Sherman, Cardinal and Imp. Bubach use Brandywine, Champion, Aroma, Heritage, Parker Earle or Fremont Williams.

Adapted for Heavy Clay or Low Lands

Gandy, Rough Rider, Crimson Cluster, Johnson's Early, Ridgway and Omega.

Varieties Requiring High Culture

Jessie, Marshall, Norwood, Sharples, President and Gandy.

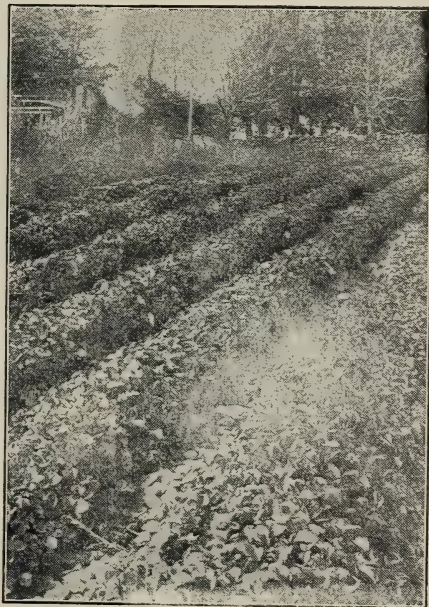
DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

EARLY OZARK (Per.)—Originated in the Ozark mountains of Missouri several years ago and has now fruited two seasons with us. We consider it by far the very best extra early variety for strong rich soil such as ours. It ripens with Excelsior and has the same deep red rich color but cannot be compared with that variety in any other way. With us it is fully as large and productive as Sample or Glen Mary. We gathered our first ripe strawberries from Ozark June 15th and they were picked June 28th for the last time. Thus they ripen the earliest of all and are done before late varieties come onto the market. The berries are very firm, glossy and of a deep red color. The plants are models of growth and show more vigor than any other variety. A picture of five rows growing near our residence (shown in this catalogue) will give one an idea of their habit of growth. We were unable to supply many customers with these plants last spring but they will be supplied this spring with fresh plants dug from our own grounds. The demand is such that we cannot reduce the price from last year. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$10.

EXCELSIOR (Per.)—The standard extra early strawberry. Berries very rich red in color, firm and of good quality. Plants vigorous and productive. Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.

JOHNSON'S EARLY (Per.)—This is a good variety on any soil; but on rich heavy clay, it attains its greatest perfection and is there a wonder. The plants are good runners, healthy and vigorous. The berries are deep red, firm, elongated, with seeds set deep in the flesh. Quality excellent. This is the ideal extra early variety on low marsh ground or heavy clay. Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

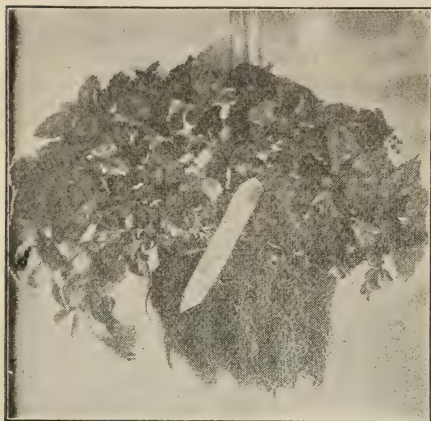
EARLIEST (Per.)—An excellent variety for average soils. The plants are good runners and after the first few hoeings, will take care of themselves. The berries are firm, of good flavor, medium size and of the most excellent quality. This variety can be kept growing in the same place for years and years. Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.



Ideal Rows Early Ozark Strawberry
L. J. Farmer's Place. Photo Oct. 24, 1910.

MICHEL'S EARLY (Per.)—This is one of the best known standard extra early

varieties. It can always be depended upon to produce a fair crop of berries with little effort on the part of the planter. Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.



A Bunch of 25 Plants of "Productive" Strawberry. Photo taken Nov. 11, 1910.

AUGUST LUTHER (Per.)—My friends tell me that this variety is superior to Earliest or Michel's on light sandy soil. I cannot say myself. Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

FAIRFIELD (Per.)—A vigorous growing plant producing an enormous crop of deep red berries very early in the season. Berries firm and of medium size. Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

BREEDER WOOD (Per.)—Some people would not class this variety with extra earlies, but with us it ripens only a day or so later than the earliest. It is a vigorous healthy plant and enormously productive. The berries are light in color, not very firm, but glossy and attractive to the eye. Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.)—It is rare that a variety of strawberry attains such great popularity with the masses as has the Dunlap. It is one of the few varieties that will adapt itself to all kinds of treatment. In the hands of an expert, it can be grown to perfection, in the hands of an ordinary farmer, it will give about the best returns of any strawberry he can get. The plants are strong healthy growers, which if unrestricted, will soon cover the ground with plants. With little work, they can be kept in the same place from year to year. The berries are medium to large in size, depending on the treatment they get. The color is a

deep rich dark red and the quality is excellent. If a customer has them once, he wants them again. If part of the plants are thinned out, the yield and quality of the berries is vastly improved. This variety often bears a light crop of berries in the fall, if the leaves are mown off after the spring crop is harvested. Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

NEW DISCOVERY (Per.)—This is a new berry received from Indiana, which has fruited one season with us. The plants are the strongest growers on the place, covering the surface with great large vigorous plants. It seems to require but little manure and care to do its best, in fact we think it could be easily forced out of fruitfulness by too much manure. The plants stood fully a foot high in fruiting season, the stems of great large berries stood upright and easy for the pickers to get at. The berries are deep red in color, very firm and deep red clear through and through. One of the best for shipping, canning and home use. If there is a berry for the multitude that will surpass Dunlap, it is the New Discovery. I am the only nurseryman who has these plants to sell. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$10.

WARFIELD (Imp.)—This is a favorite canning factory berry, deep red in color which reaches through the berry. It is vigorous and holds the belt for producing the largest crop of any strawberry under cultivation. Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.

WORLD'S WONDER (Per.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

CHIPMAN (Per.)—A variety grown largely in Delaware, where with some growers it is very popular. It surpassed all other second early varieties with us the past season. The plants are of spreading habit and light green in color, reminding one of Clyde. They are simply enormously productive of the very largest berries. The berries are light scarlet color, moderately firm, elongated and very attractive. Had our whole patch been of this variety, we could not have got near enough pickers to gather them. We had pickers that gathered 80 quarts in five hours. As it was, we had fully 1000 quarts spoiled during the week of July 4th. The most of Chipman plants are badly mixed with Brandywine and other kinds and we have been several years trying to get ours pure. I unhesitatingly recommend this variety. Doz. 20c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

SUCCESS (Per.)—An exceedingly vigorous growing plant, healthy and enormously productive of large, light colored, moderately firm berries. It is

almost early enough to class with the extra earlies. Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

MARSHALL (Per.) The plants of the Marshall are healthy vigorous growers but they must be planted on strong rich soil and given the best of culture to do their best. In the hands of an expert they can be made to produce berries of the very largest size. I have seen them where 6 berries would more than fill a quart basket. The quality of the fruit is unsurpassed, the color is deep rich red, glossy and attractive. This is most assuredly "The Gentleman's Strawberry." Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

RED BIRD (Per.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

ABINGTON (Per.)—This variety comes from Massachusetts, a seedling of the Bubach. I had it years ago under unfavorable circumstances and did not see its good points until I planted it on rich stony upland. It is one of the very finest berries we have. It will bear as much fruit to the acre as the Bubach, is nearly as large and of the very finest color, glossy and attractive. The flavor is fine. No one will make a mistake to investigate the merits of Abington. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

CRESCENT (Imp.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.

WILSON (Per.)—We have a large stock of this old favorite. We had a crop last summer equal to any we ever gathered from the variety. Doz. 15c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

LADY ROOSEVELT (Imp.)—Doz. 25c; 100, \$1.

VIRGINIA (Imp.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

HAVERLAND (Imp.)—One of the most productive strawberries in cultivation. Its original disseminator described it as producing berries in heaps and piles about the plants. The berries are long, light colored and only moderately firm. It has a small calyx and the whole berry is exposed to view. If quantity is wanted, this is a good one. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

BUBACH (Imp.)—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

CLYDE (Per.)—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

OSWEGO (Per.)—We sell more plants every year of this than of any other mid-season variety which is a good indication of its popularity. The plants are strong growers making a moderate number of runners which are inclined to bunch the

young plants together if not spread out carefully. It succeeds best on dry soil and I have seen enormous crops growing on soil too poor to produce profitable crops of most other varieties. The plants are very large, light colored and root very deeply. The berries are long, wedge shaped, light colored on one side and of a deeper color next to the sun, but no white tips. The flavor is mild and the flesh is meaty and of much substance. It is enormously productive and bears good crops from year to year, producing, in some cases better crops the second and third years than the first. I know of no better midseason variety for average soils and no berry will give such returns on light poor, sandy soils. It is essentially the poor man's berry. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

PEACH (Per.)—A new midseason variety from Indiana. Very large, firm, productive, light in color. The ends of the berries are blunt and even indented somewhat. The seeds are prominent, making it a good shipper. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$10.

KEVITT'S WONDER (Per.)—Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$10.

DICKIE (Per.)—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.



One Young Plant of "Superb" Strawberry in Fruit. Photo taken Nov. 11, 1910.

WM. BELT (Per.)—One of the most popular varieties with some growers. Plants large and good runners but rust on some soils. The berries are very large good colored, very fine flavored and popular with consumers. It bears a good crop for several seasons without re-planting. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

PRESIDENT (Per.)—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

HUMMER (Per.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

GOLDEN GATE (Per.)—This is one of the comparatively new varieties whose real merits have been overlooked. The plants are good growers and the berries

SPLENDID (Per.)—One of the old standbys. The plants are strong sturdy growers covering the ground with young plants and runners. The berries are medium to large in size, deep red in color and very firm. It is enormously productive and reliable. Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.



Two Plants of the "Productive" Fall Strawberry in Fruit. Photo 1910.

are of the very largest size. The first year we had it, we could see no particular value to it but for the past two seasons it has done wonderfully well, producing an enormous crop of the largest berries which have sold for the best prices on account of fine color and attractiveness. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$10.

UNCLE JIM (Per.)—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

CORSICAN (Per.)—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

BUSTER (Per.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

THREE W'S (Per.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

GREAT SCOTT (Per.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

POCOMOKE (Per.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

MAMMOTH BEAUTY (Per.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

MEAD (Per.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

EDGAR QUEEN (Imp.)—Another reliable variety. Plants great runners, very productive of large attractive glossy looking berries. I have grown them to enormous size, Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

MCKINLEY (Per.)—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

NORWOOD (Per.)—This berry was originated by Mr. N. B. White of Norwood, Mass., and purchased by us in 1908. We paid Mr. White \$250 for a little plot of these plants about the size of a good sized kitchen floor. We sold these plants for \$1 each the first year. In the spring of 1909 we dropped to \$2 per dozen and last spring (1910) we dropped to \$1 per dozen. As we have a large fine stock, we again reduce the price for 1911. The Norwood is thus described by Mr. White,—"This strawberry is supposed to be a cross of the Marshall and Corsican, as it came up where the Marshall had been grown and near where Corsican was grown at the same time. The Norwood is believed to be the best

strawberry in existence. The plant is strong and healthy, making a liberal number of strong runners, but not excessive. The berry is conic and regular in shape, not a coxcombed berry was found this season. The quality is unsurpassed and the size unequalled, some attaining the enormous size of three inches in diameter. Four such berries would fill a box and be crowded. Color, bright red all the way through, growing darker with age; is firm, a good keeper, and will ship well, has a perfect blossom and holds its size well through the season and remains in bearing a long time. Picked the first box June 18th, and the last one July 18th. The largest berries were found in matted rows, or beds, although the plants had received no extra care." With parties in this locality, the Norwood has done finely, producing the largest berries of any variety and of the very highest type of quality. With me, it has been frosted in bloom every year since I have fruited it and has shown no remarkable qualities except flavor which is unsurpassed. I frankly say, I do not believe my soil or methods of culture are adapted to its wants in order to produce the best results. See my offer elsewhere of \$25 for the largest berry produced of this variety in 1911. Price of plants for 1911. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

IMPROVED BUBACH (Imp.)—These plants were purchased of Mr. A. B. Katkamier, the great Farmer's Institute Lecturer, for Bubach. They are not Bubach but a variety I cannot locate and so I call them Improved Bubach. The plants are strong sturdy growers, of dark color and do not mat the ground with too many useless plants. They are later than Bubach, fully as late as Sample and more productive even than either variety. The berries are light colored, rather medium in firmness and last through a long season. When in full fruit, they remind me of the old Chas. Downing but they are larger and not quite so light in color. It certainly is a great berry for quarts. Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

IDAHO (Per.)—One of the most vigorous growers on the place. Berries large, good color and produced in great amount. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

JESSIE (Per.)—The quality berry. Fine for home use and for those who appreciate fine flavor. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

BOUNTIFUL (Per.)—Vigorous, Enormously productive. Valuable. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

SHARPLES (Per.)—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

WILLIAMS (Per.)—A favorite variety in Canada where it is much used for canning and market. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

KLONDYKE (Per.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$3.50.

KING EDWARD (Per.)—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

SHERMAN (Imp.)—A new, medium late variety, originated by Samuel Cooper. The plants are models of growth, very large and produce runners in great abundance. The berries are very large, deep dark red, moderately firm and present a fine appearance in the market. We are the first nurseryman to offer this new variety. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$10.

NO NAME (Per.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

SAMPLE (Imp.)—One of the most dependable varieties for market. The plants are good average growers, producing an enormous crop of very large berries, quite late in the season. The berries are regular in shape, with blunt end as if sawed off. I know of no variety that will bring better returns to the average fruit grower. Doz. 20c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

OOM PAUL (Per.)—Doz. 20c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.



Baskets of Berries and Fruiting Plants of Francis and Americus, taken from Mr. Crawford's grounds by L. J. Farmer, Oct. 24, 1910.

AROMA (Per.)—A very popular market variety in most sections of the United States. It is a good grower and very

productive. The blooms are very fertile in pollen and thus adapted to fertilize late pistillates. The fruit is very firm, late and deep dark red clear through the berry. Doz. 20c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

FENDALL (Imp.)—A valuable variety where quarts is the chief consideration. The plants are fine healthy growers and produce large crops of berries which lay about the largest plants in heaps. The fruit is rather light colored and soft and not of the richest flavor but good enough for the multitude. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

HERITAGE (Per.)—A giant in fruit and plant. The plants stand up above most other varieties and bear the berries up from the ground. The berries are very large, very firm, long and pointed with a heavy large hull. It is about the firmest strawberry for shipping I have ever seen. I think this variety will fill a place, it is so firm and so well adapted for long distance shipping. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

SARATOGA (Per.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

CARDINAL (Imp.)—A fine growing healthy plant producing berries of regular shape, fine in color and flavor. Doz. 15c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

BRANDYWINE (Per.)—In great favor with some for late market. The plants are good growers and the individual berries when grown to perfection are fine. It has a rich dark red color and peculiar flavor all its own. It must be kept from matting too thickly and then the yield will be large. It has never done very well with us. Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

GLEN MARY (Per.)—This variety is classed as a perfect flowered kind but it is rather weak in pollen and does better when planted near some strong pollinizer. The plants are model growers and produce immense crops of the very largest berries. The berries are firm, deep red in color with white noses now and then. The fruit is very firm, a good shipper and much in evidence in market. Growers like it on account of its large size, productiveness and firmness. It is of poor flavor however and not very popular with consumers after they find it out. Doz. 25c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

ENORMOUS (Imp.)—This is a very valuable variety of strawberry similar in most ways to Edgar Queen. The plants are good growers and produce immense crops of the largest berries, very glossy and attractive. It does well on heavy clay and low lands as well as average

strawberry ground. Doz. 15c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

CHAMPION (Per.)—This is now largely grown in most sections for late market and for pollenizing Sample and other late pistillates. The plants are good growers, healthy and productive. The berries are large, somewhat irregular, very firm and of a beautiful bright color. It is a good keeper and will stand on the vines a long time between pickings. I know of no late strawberry more valuable. Doz. 15c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.

OMEGA (Per.)—A berry of the Gandy type but larger, later and a great improvement. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$10.

CHESAPEAKE (Per.)—A large fine appearing berry, smooth, glossy, attractive. The plants are fine growers, healthy but not very productive with us. In great favor in Jersey and Maryland. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

CRIMSON CLUSTER (Per.)—Doz. 15c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.

PARER EARLE (Per.)—An old favorite. Plants healthy, sturdy growers. Berries medium to large, produced in enormous quantities. Ripens midseason and lasts till most kinds are done. Fine for home use. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

ROUGH RIDER (Per.)—One of the very latest berries in cultivation. Plants healthy and good growers, very productive. Berries medium to large, roundish, deep dark red through and through, very firm and fine for canning or shipping long distances. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

RIDGWAY (Per.)—This has always been a favorite with me but in the past few years I have run out of the plants and could not get them. I have now a fair sized stock. The plants are very healthy with large fleshy roots. The berries are medium to large, round, regular in shape, as if turned in a lathe, very glossy, attractive and fine for market or home use. It does well on heavy soils and in wet places where some varieties fail. Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

GANDY (Per.)—The standard late strawberry. Plants are fair growers with runners long and far between plants. The berries are large, very firm and fine for shipping. Doz. 15c; 1000, 50c; 1000, \$4.

FREMONT WILLIAMS (Per.)—Doz. 25c; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.

FALL BEARING VARIETIES

AUTUMN (Imp.)—A seedling of Pan American. Plants inclined to bush and make many crowns with a moderate supply of runners. Produces a fair crop in the late summer and fall when pollinated with Pan American. Produces an enormous crop of berries in the regular spring season. Berries medium sized, very firm deep glossy red, very attractive. Doz. 50c; 100, \$3; 1000, \$20.

sidered by Mr. Cooper, the originator, the most productive fall strawberry. Doz. \$2.50; 100, \$20.

SUPERB (Per.)—A seedling of Autumn crossed with Cooper, a seedling of Pan American. The plants are fine growers, making a good number of new plants. The berries are very large, glossy, attractive, regular in shape as if turned out from a lathe. This is considered by



After the Last Strawberries. Photo taken Nov. 11, 1910.

PAN AMERICAN (Per.)—The first fall bearing strawberry of American origin, and the parent of all other desirable fall bearing kinds. Fruits in the regular spring season as well as in the fall. If a fall crop is wanted, you must remove the blooms until July, for best results. Plants sturdy strong growers making few runners. Berries good form and color produced in good quantity. Doz. \$1.75; 100, \$10.

PRODUCTIVE (Per.)—A seedling of Pan American and Autumn. Plants model growers, large, deep rooted, sturdy and hardy. Berries medium to large in size, with prominent seeds on the outside, making it a good keeper and shipper. The crop produced by this variety is simply enormous. They lay about the plants in heaps and piles. This is con-

sidered by Mr. Cooper, the best variety he has ever produced. Doz. \$5; 100, \$40.

FRANCIS (Per.)—Plants medium sized, foliage medium sized and round, with a hard glossy surface, root system medium, fruit medium to large, rather long. A nice glossy red, quality sweet and good. A fair plant maker, a strong staminate, fruit stems long and cannot hold its load of fruit from the ground. A sure variety to fruit on new plants. Spring set plants fruit from July till cold weather. Quite productive. Has fruited during the past six years. (Description by originator). Doz. \$2.50, 100, \$20.

AMERICUS (Per.)—Plant medium sized, foliage medium, a shade lighter in color than Francis, has a good heavy root system, a fairly good plant maker, blos-

soms strongly staminate, fruit light red, heart shaped, of fine texture, good quality, half the size of Brandywine, fruit stems stout, holding fruit well off the ground, has fruited here the past five years on spring set plants and new runners from July to cold weather. It is not uncom-

mon for a spring set plant to produce from six to twelve well loaded fruit stalks (Description by originator). I fruited the Francis and Americus the past two years and fully endorse all the above. Doz. \$2.50; 100, \$20.

Raspberries

All kinds of raspberries have paid exceedingly well during the past few years. Several years ago there was a depression in the business due to over production. Prices ruled low and raspberries proved far less profitable than strawberries. We have sold thousands of quarts at 5 and 6 cents per quart. Now the ruling wholesale price is 10 cents and better, for black and purple berries; and 15 cents and better for pure red berries. The black and purple berries retail in the cities at 14 to 25 cents, and reds at from 18 to 30 cents per quart. It will be seen that, taking into consideration the enhanced price and the fact that raspberries can be grown so much more easily than strawberries, in profit they prove a close second to strawberries. Blackcaps are especially in great demand in the cities, due to the fact that this fruit has become diseased in many sections and fails to produce good crops; and then, the black raspberry of today, as represented in our best varieties, is more meaty, less seedy and far superior to the blackcaps of several years ago. The demand for raspberry plants of all kinds is enormous at the present time and almost impossible to supply.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

There are three types of raspberries in common cultivation; the blacks, the reds and the purple varieties. The reds grow more upright than the others and can be planted much closer together on that account. The purple varieties are the strongest growers and also the most productive of all, but the color is unattractive and the customer must be educated to their use. When once known, they sell readily and are especially adapted for home use. The reds are of the very highest quality and most appreciated by epicures. If we could have just what we prefer, we would choose the reds for table use the blacks for pies and the purple berries for canning. We believe in setting raspberry plants close in the row—say 1 to 2 feet as this induces many canes which grow small and withy and are not broken off by the wind as when set several feet apart, and only one or two canes allowed to the hill, which grow very large and are easily twisted off at the base by the winds. Red raspberries can be set in rows 5 or 6 feet apart; blacks from 6 to 7 feet apart and purple varieties from 6 to 8 feet apart. The plants should be set late in the fall or early in the spring before the little germ, which makes the canes, has started to grow much. We have also had wonderful good success in allowing the young shoots to get from 6 to 18 inches high before taking up and transplanting. In fact, the best field of raspberries we ever had was planted with these green plants, in late May and early June. We set a patch, the past summer, in late June with wonderful results. It is always unwise to set raspberry plants that have the young germs sprouted so they just peep through the earth before they are taken up. These are very liable to get broken off and destroyed. In setting raspberry plants it is a good plan to provide for some loss, by trenching in a few extra plants to fill out vacancies later on, during wet, lowery spells. In round numbers, it takes about 2000 raspberry plants to set an acre. They yield from 2000 to 5000 quarts to the acre, more or less. The plants must be kept free from weeds by hand hoeing and horse cultivation, the first year; afterwards most of the work can be done by cultivator and one-horse plow. We nip the canes when one foot high, the first year, and when 18 inches to 2 feet high, the second year, which causes the bush to branch and produce its fruit near the ground. In trimming, take off about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the growth in early spring every year. In fertilizing, use commercial fertilizers, not too rich in nitrogen. Use a brand analyzing, about two per cent nitrogen to 10 per cent phos. acid and 10 per cent potash. If 500 pounds of these goods are used on each acre per year, the field can be kept in profitable production for several years. Neglect the fertilizing and the first crop is the best and afterwards the plants rapidly deteriorate. In furnishing raspberry plants to our customers, we prefer to ship very early, as the green growing plants are more expensive to pack. We store

many thousands in cool cellars and hold back, to fill orders received after the first early orders are shipped.



Black Varieties

PLUM FARMER.—At the last meeting of the New York State Fruit Grower's at Rochester, Jan. 4th, 1911, W. H. Alderman, Assistant Horticulturist at Geneva Exp. Station, read the following report on the Plum Farmer raspberry, "Of all the named varieties under test at the Geneva Station, Plum Farmer made the best showing in 1910. The plants are hardy, vigorous and productive; the berries large, good in color and quality. It has already been grown in some localities and reports of its behavior are very favorable. It should certainly be given a trial in all commercial plantations." Nothing I could say myself would be more effective than above and it fully confirms what I have been saying for years,—that Plum Farmer is by far the best black cap that has ever been introduced. I know of no single variety of fruit that pays growers so well in this locality. One lot of 90 crates, shipped from this locality, sold in New York City for over \$600. The Plum Farmer has a peculiar history. It was found by us in a lot of plants received from Ohio some 16 years ago. We have fruited it and sold plants during all these years, and never have seen any other variety that near approached it in practical value, and have yet to meet the man who can honestly say that it is not superior to all other varieties. The plants are fine growers, being more free of diseases,

peculiar to black caps, than other varieties, are hardy and when ripened in the fall, have a clean silvery bluish appearance. When loaded with fruit they are a sight to behold. The berries ripen very early and most of the crop is produced in one week. The fruit is very large, thick meated and firm, making a good berry to evaporate or ship to distant markets. It is being planted in all the great raspberry growing sections from the Atlantic to the Pacific and is meeting with universal favor. We have testimonials from leading fruit growers in all sections of the United States. Last year it was especially praised and commended at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. I know of no fruit that is in greater demand than black caps and if one has well drained soil to plant them on, they are sure to make great returns. Our black cap plants are grown on dry gravel and are entirely free of diseases. They will succeed when plants from heavy soils will succumb to disease. I tell you frankly that the plants of Plum Farmer we have to sell are worth double ordinary black cap plants. Price of No. 1 tip plants, 50c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000. Price of 1 year old transplants,—doz., 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15. We have fully 500,000 plants to offer and will not be undersold on the same grade of plants

BLACK DIAMOND.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

KANSAS.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

CUMBERLAND.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

NEW AMERICAN.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$2.50.

GREGG.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

EUREKA.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

CONRATH.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.



Red Varieties

CUTHBERT.—This variety is the standard of excellence. The plants are strong upright healthy growers and are hardy in most sections. They are quite free of diseases and will do well in the same place from year to year if well cared for. To get the best results the grower should plant them on strong well drained soil and use plenty of commercial fertilizers. The surplus canes must be removed, cut out same as weeds, and the canes kept in hills or narrow continuous rows. If allowed to choke the rows, the young canes will come up as thick as grass, and the berries will be small, of poor quality and inferior in every way. When grown as it should be, the Cuthbert raspberry is large, fine colored and firm. It is the best flavored red raspberry I have ever eaten and in great demand among consumers. There is no variety of fruit of any kind more sure of a ready market than Cuthbert red raspberries. It ripens midseason and continues late. Very productive. Growers should avoid plants that have become infested with root gall. Our plants are free from this disease.

We have a large fine stock. Doz. 35c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

IDAHO.—I procured the Idaho from a grower in Wisconsin. It was found originally in the state of Idaho, growing in a garden where it showed its superiority most markedly. It is not such a rampant grower as the Cuthbert and does not incumber the ground with useless plants but the plants are sturdy strong growers, making strong upright canes which are abundantly able to hold up the great crop of fruit without staking. The plants are the hardiest of all red raspberries, having withstood 30° below zero and I am sure they will stand 40° below with no injury. They rarely ever grow over 3½ feet high with us, branching naturally like a tree without pruning, and require very little attention except to be kept clean of weeds and grasses. The fruit is very large, some berries attaining over 1 inch in diameter, of a deep rich red color, very attractive. It is very fine flavored, different from Cuthbert, having an agreeable flavor, all its own. The plants are

enormously productive, fruiting through the longest season of any red raspberry we have, beginning with Marlboro and lasting later than Loudon and Cuthbert. I am able to sell the fruit in our local market in preference to all other varieties. We have fruited in three years and consider it the best red raspberry for home use and near market. We are planting it extensively for market and believe that when its merits are fully known that the demand for plants will be enormous. We are introducers of this variety and headquarters for plants. Price for plants 35c each; 3 for \$1.00; doz. \$3; 100, \$20.

MARLBORO.—The standard extra early variety, produces a good crop of fine

colored, firm berries, very early in the season. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

RUBY.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

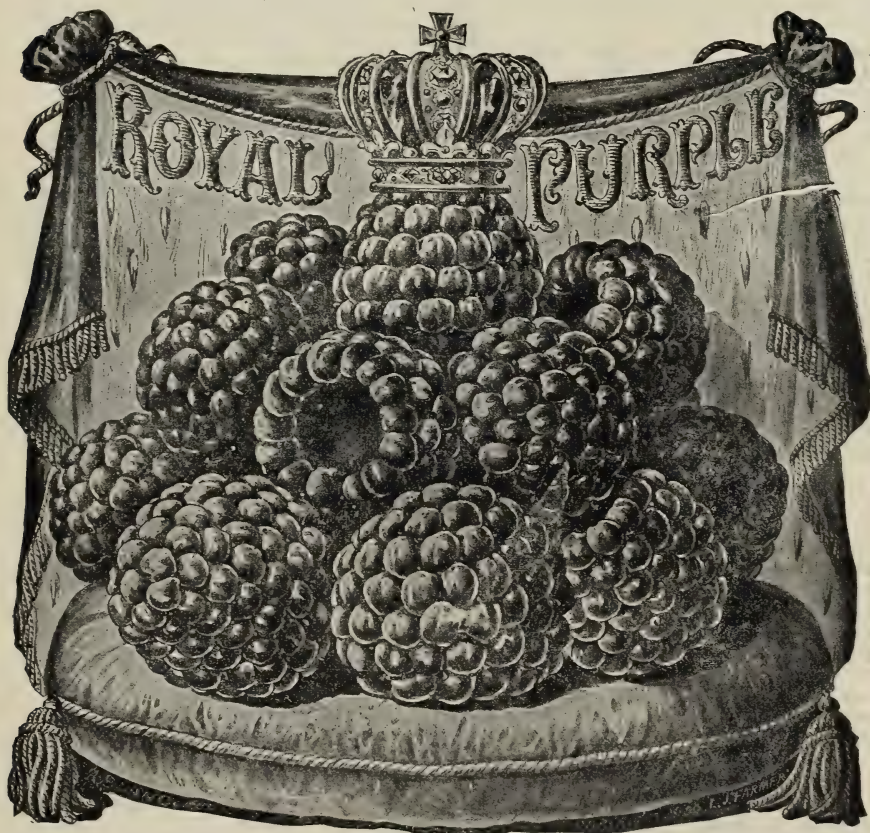
KING.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

LOUDON.—A nice clean, smooth growing cane, hardy and very productive. Fruit large, deep red, firm, attractive, fine for market. Ripens midseason and lasts till very late. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

DAN SCRIBER.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.

EATON.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$3; 1000, \$20.

MILLER.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1000, \$10.



Dark Red or Purple Varieties

COLUMBIAN—The most popular of well known purple raspberries. It is a strong healthy grower sometimes making canes 1 1/4 inches in diameter. The canes are

distinguished by the yellowish color and are very thorny. It is not entirely hardy but if the canes are frozen to the ground, a new set will come up in the spring and

bear a fair crop of fruit. I have picked them at the rate of 5000 quarts to the acre at one picking. It is fine for home use and for common markets where large quantities of raspberries are wanted at a fair price, they can be grown so cheaply. The fruit is very large, meaty and firm, but picks rather hard unless the patch is well cultivated and the fruit well ripened. Even then it will crumble some. Its dull red color is overlooked when the housewife learns that they can be purchased for a few cents per quart less than real red raspberries. They are so enormously productive that the grower can well afford to sell them at a moderate price. When canned they are of excellent flavor. The Columbian is a great money maker. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

SCHAFFERS COLOSSAL.—An excellent old variety of purple raspberry. Canes not quite such free growers as Columbian but hardy and enormously productive. The berries pick easily and are inclined to be soft and hence can be gathered before fully ripe; Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

HAYMAKER.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

CARDINAL.—Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

ROYAL PURPLE.—This variety is the greatest advance yet made in Purple raspberries. What I think of it is best expressed by the fact that I pay \$1000 for the control of the sale of the plants. It originated in Indiana by an old nurseryman with years of experience who says

it surpasses anything he has ever seen in the raspberry line. The original bush stands in a stiff blue grass sod and has borne 13 successive large crops and some of the time in the winters the mercury has gone 35% below zero. The canes are model growers, very vigorous and healthy, upright in growth. The color of the bark is a deep rich red, unlike Columbian or Schaffer, and the canes are smooth except near the roots. Pickers can go through these bushes and gather the fruit without tearing clothes or scratching their skin. The berries are large, purple in color, very firm, good keepers and shippers. They pick easily from the bushes and can be gathered before fully ripe if wanted, when the color is more attractive. It is so firm that they can be handled and shipped in quart baskets. They do not crumble when picked and present a better appearance in the basket than other purple raspberries. One strong point in their favor is the season of ripening. With us they were fully two weeks later than Columbian in ripening the bulk of the crop, although they were ripe fully as early to start with as that variety. The past season we were able to get 2c per quart above other purple raspberries. It is unquestionably the most valuable purple raspberry and if I were confined to one variety of raspberry of any kind, it would be Royal Purple. We have fruited it two seasons. Price of plants, 1st class tips, 30c each; 4 for \$1.00; doz. \$2.50; 100, \$20. 1 year old transplants, 50c each; doz. \$5; 100, \$35.

Blackberries

The blackberry is an exceedingly profitable fruit crop to grow, provided a satisfactory market can be obtained for them. The competition of wild ones has been a serious menace in many sections in years gone by, but this state of affairs is rapidly giving way to better conditions. The old slashes and wild places that used to grow up to blackberry plants after the timber was cut off, are now being rapidly reclaimed; and there is a limit to the production of wild blackberries. The cultivated crop will be more and more important and remunerative from year to year. It takes from 100 to 200 plants, made up of several varieties to supply the family in fresh fruit from day to day and enough to can; and it is better to have a supply in one's own garden, than to spend so much time in roaming the fields for wild ones.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Blackberries require about the same treatment as raspberries, but should have a little more room. They do best on well drained land that does not hold water long after a rain. The rows must be marked 7 or 8 feet apart and the plants set from 1 to 3 feet apart in the rows. It is a good plan to plow deep furrows and set the plants in the bottom on the loose fine earth, filling in about them slightly when first set. As the plants grow, the furrows can be gradually filled until level full.

Cultivate the middle and hoe about the plants the first year sufficiently to keep weeds down and the plants growing. Treat all canes that come up between the rows as weeds, cut them off. Don't run the cultivator too deep, as every broken

root sends up a sucker which will interfere with cultivation. Nip the canes back like raspberries to make the bush grow stocky and self supporting. When the canes finally crowd the paths, you can cut them off with bush hook or scythe to keep within bounds. Mulch under bushes where cultivator does not reach, and keep middle well cultivated from year to year.

Varieties

SNYDER.—The standard early blackberry. It is hardy, vigorous, healthy and enormously productive. The canes are upright growers, stiff and abundantly able to hold up the large crop of fruit. The berries are large, round in shape, very firm and of good quality when well grown and allowed to ripen before picked. For years growers have tried to get a better blackberry than Snyder but few will admit that they have succeeded. It is to blackberries what Dunlap is to straw-

trial some years ago. Last season we had it in full bearing along side of the Eldorado, Blowers and Ward. After watching the behavior of all the varieties to the end of the season, we found the Watt to be the most desirable of them all, when every point was considered. Hardiness is an indispensable characteristic for this climate. The Watt is hardy as far as tested. It is a good grower, fully equal to any we have on our place.



A CRATE OF BLOWERS' BLACKBERRIES

TESTIMONIALS

Table Grove, Ill.

Last season we received strawberry plants from you. Had some berries the same season and this season we were perfectly delighted with the quantity and quality of fruit. Mrs. Dr. J. Baker.

Jewett City, Conn., June 2, 1910. I received plants in fine condition, have them set out and they are looking fine. Order No. 21418. Mary A. Haney.

Binglerville, Pa., Sept. 17, 1910. We have received plants from you and they did so well that a number of our friends wish catalogues. C. G. Shank.

Lyons, Kansas, May 11, 1910. My order for 100 Gandy and 12 Norwood strawberry plants came to hand very promptly. Fine plants in fine condition. H. P. Smith.

berries, Cuthbert and Plum Farmer are to raspberries, etc. The canes are reddish in color and unequalled in hardiness. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.

TAYLOR.—This variety is later than Snyder and almost as hardy. The canes are greenish yellow in color, very productive. The berries are larger than Snyder and of better flavor. The shape of the berry is long. The flavor is excellent, fully as sweet as wild blackberries and of more pronounced character. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

WATT.—I visited Mr. M. Crawford of Ohio last fall and he assured me that Watt was his best blackberry. He describes it thus,—"This is a chance seedling that came up in an orchard, near Lawrence Kansas, some 10 years ago. After hearing very favorable reports from neighbors of the finder, we obtained it on

The Watt is a fine growing plant with us but has not fruited here yet. It is a good bearer, and ripens its berries over a long period, from medium early until very late. The fruit is large, roundish and glossy black. In quality is one of the best. Doz. \$1; 100, \$5.

BLOWERS.—One of the most remarkable new fruits ever introduced. A woman discovered it growing wild and it has been propagated by its disseminator until now he has 9 acres in fruiting. It is extremely vigorous and productive, quite hardy but not so hardy as Snyder. It must be protected if grown in most sections North of Pennsylvania. It has been grown 14 feet in height and single bushes have produced as high as 2694 berries. The original $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre, has borne in five years, the enormous crop of 10637 quarts. It has the longest fruit-

ing season of any blackberry, lasting from July to October, producing its greatest crop in August, but quantities in September. It is very attractive for market on account of its large size and excellent appearance. In 1907 Mr. Blowers sold his entire crop to the grocerymen for \$4.80 per bushel. One acre picked 110 bushels, or over \$500 to the acre. It sells for 2c per quart above other blackberries. Price of plants, Doz. 75c; 100, \$3 1000, \$25.

ELDORADO.—An excellent sweet flavored berry, very similar in everything to Taylor except canes which are colored like Snyder. It is hardy and productive. Berries are long. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

WARD.—A New Jersey seedling of the Kittatinny, surpassing that variety in its palmiest days. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

ERIE.—The largest blackberry we have ever grown. The canes are upright growers, stout and vigorous, branching like a tree. It is very productive but not entirely hardy. Fruit round, glossy and very attractive. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2; 1000, \$15.

EARLY HARVEST.—A very early blackberry of medium size, ripening in advance of Snyder. Not quite hardy but valuable where it stands the winters. It is very productive. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10

ANCIENT BRITON.—If there is a variety as hardy or hardier than Snyder, it is Ancient Briton. The canes are strong vigorous growers, very productive of the largest finest flavored berries, jet black and attractive. Doz. 75c; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—This trailing or running blackberry is very interesting and profitable to grow. The canes must be trained much the same as grapes, either run over trellises, tied to stakes or kept in closely pruned hills. When cared for intelligently, they produce immense crops of fruit of the largest size, larger than ordinary blackberries. Its season of ripening, soon after strawberries, is in its favor and helps the sale of the fruit. Doz. 50c; 100, \$1.25, 1000, \$10.

Gooseberries

DOWNING.—This is the best known of all gooseberries. It is a medium sized fruit, pale green in color. The bush is a thrifty grower and enormously productive.

HOUGHTON.—A very hardy, vigorous growing bush, enormously productive of smooth, pale red berries of only small to medium size. It is of excellent quality.

JOSELYN.—An improved American sort, larger than Downing and same color

as Houghton. Very productive and desirable.

INDUSTRY, PEARL. Prices of above gooseberry plants, 15c each; doz. \$1.50.

CHAUTAQUA KEEPSAKE, COLUMBUS. TRIUMPH, INDUSTRY, PORTAGE.—20c each; doz. \$2.

CARRIE (new).—50c each; doz. \$5.

Currants

This fruit requires moist rich soil in order to do its best. The plants should be set in rows about 5 to 7 feet apart, with plants from 3 to 4 feet apart in the rows. Keep clean of weeds by horse cultivator and hand hoeing. Mulch with straw about the bushes during fruiting or sow buckwheat between the rows for this purpose sometime before the fruit begins to color. Fertilize every fall by putting a shovel of manure about each bush. Trim out part of the old wood each year to prevent undue crowding of the bush. Keep sprayed with Bordeaux to prevent mildew. Sprinkle Paris green or helibore over the leaves to destroy the worms, in early spring and just before the fruit ripens. Gooseberries require the same treatment as currants. A dozen currants and a dozen gooseberry bushes will supply an ordinary family with plenty of fruit.

Varieties

PERFECTION.

—A new variety of the greatest merit. We have fruited it and consider it the most valuable red currant now before the public. It is productive, extremely large, easily picked and of the finest appearance.

The cut of this currant shown herewith was made from a photograph taken of the fruit at the Geneva, N. Y., Exp. station in July, 1901. It is a seedling of the Fay and White Grape, resembling both in many respects. The flavor is very fine. It is very healthy and enormously productive. In size it is as large or larger than Fay. It is the most popular new currant of the day and the sales of plants are enormous. It



won the \$50 Barry Medal offered by Western N. Y. Hort Society; also the highest award at Pan American Exposition and the Gold Medal at St. Louis World's Fair. Price, 20c each; doz. \$2; 100, \$12.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—The most popular of all the older varieties of currants. It is early, large, of good color and very productive. It succeeds on lighter soils than other varieties. It is easily propagated from cuttings or layers. 10c each; doz. \$1; 100, \$5.

WILDER.—A large, fine flavored red currant of fine form and very productive. Highly endorsed by Mr. S. D. Willard and other good authorities. 10c each; doz. \$1; 100, \$5.

WHITE GRAPE.—A beautiful yellowish white currant; the finest flavored and best for table use of all currants; very large, sweet and delicious. 10c each; doz. \$1; 100, \$5.

POMONA.—A large, extremely productive red currant of good color and fine flavor. 10c each; doz. \$1; 100, \$5.

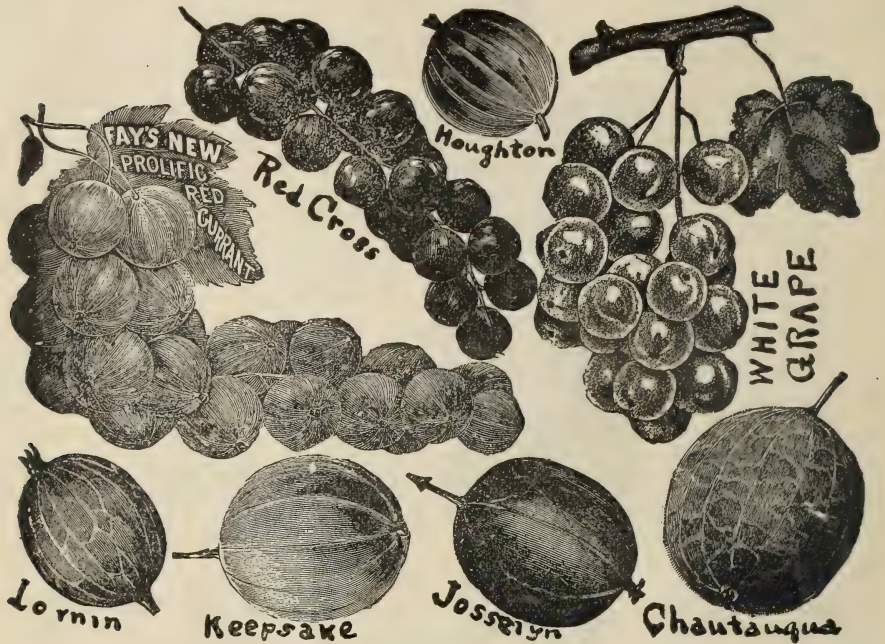
RED CROSS.—In great demand because of its large size, beautiful color and productiveness. 10c each; doz. \$1; 100, \$5.

Grapes

Grapes prefer sunny locations, so plant on the south side of buildings, fences and to cover unsightly objects. Every farmer should have a supply for home use. There is hardly a location but that will grow some of the varieties we list which are mainly adapted for the North. They seem to do best near buildings where the soil is loose, rich and mellow. Plant the vines from 6 to 10 feet apart, spread out the roots and cover them with 6 inches of mellow soil. Keep clean and the vines well trimmed.

PRUNING.—Vines when set, should be cut back to within three or four buds from the root. In November or early in spring before sap starts, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed, and finish pruning in spring, as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit, and about mid-summer, pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit, then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment, and by checking the growth of the wood, it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves, not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point, as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall and spring and of depriving the plants of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed.

Prices given are for two years vines. We can supply one year vines at two-thirds the price given for two-year vines.



Varieties

MCKINLEY.—A new early white grape raised from seed of cross between Niagara and Moore's Early, planted by F. L. Yonng, of Niagara County, N. Y., in 1891. The vine is vigorous, healthy, productive, foliage thick and leathery. It ripens 10 days before Niagara and is the coming early white grape. The pulp has no acid and parts readily from the seeds. The bunches are compact, medium in size, uniform, skin thin, green at first and turning to yellow when fully ripe. It is a good shipper and keeper. It has hung on the vines 6 weeks after ripening and has no tendency to shell. 50c each; doz. \$4.

MCPIKE.—Fruit of large size, single berries often measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Bunch compact, of good size, quality excellent, seeds few and small, pulp melting and parts from the seeds readily, vigorous grower, hardy. Color black like Worden and ripening with that variety. 25c each; doz. \$2.50.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—Originated by the late Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, and the result of long continued experiments to produce a variety superior to the Concord. Vines vigorous, healthy, hardy

and productive. The cluster is large shouldered, compact, stem large, long; berry large, nearly round, black with profuse light blue bloom; skin thin with slight pulpiness, very tender and juicy, flavor sweet, rich; aroma delicate; quality best for both market and table use. Ripens very early and fruit will hang on vines 6 weeks without shelling. 20c each; doz. \$2.

NIAGARA.—A very vigorous, strong grower, hardy in most sections. Leaves thick, leathery and dark glossy green. Bunches very large, uniform, compact. Berries large, skin thin but tough, quality good, very little pulp, melting, sweet to the center. Productive, good shipper. 15c each; doz. \$1.50.

WORDEN.—Originated in Oswego Co., N. Y., where it is the favorite grape for home use. Vines moderate growers but produce immense annual crops. Bunch large, compact, handsome. Berries large. Color black, ripening a week or 10 days before Concord. Skin thin, flavor excellent, 15c each; doz. \$1.50.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—The earliest good grape. Color yellowish green. Vine good grower, healthy and productive.

Berries medium in size. Quality good, flavor sweet, pure, delicious. Good keeper. 25c each; doz. \$2.

CONCORD.—Vigorous, healthy productive. Berries black, sweet and good keeper. Succeeds everywhere. 10c each; doz. \$1.

Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Brighton, Catawba, Agawan, Green's Early, Lindley, Delaware. 15c each; doz. \$1.50.

TOWNSEND GRAPE.—This is a new early white grape of excellent quality, a seedling of Concord, ripening early and producing an immense crop of fruit. It originated in Cattaraugus County, N. Y. and has been thoroughly tested and found to be reliable. The pulp is sweet and seeds can be ejected when fruit is eaten without that sour taste being no-

ticed, like in most varieties. I have eaten the fruit and pronounce it excellent. The clusters are quite large and the berries about half way between Niagara and Delaware in size, 2 year vines, 75c.

RED WING GRAPE.—This grape originated by N. B. White in Eastern Mass. Mr. White has spent his life time in trying to improve the grape and he considers this variety very valuable. He describes it as having a healthy vine, producing a great load of fruit, clusters large and compact. Fruit is large, much the color of Brighton, but unlike that variety. has a perfect blossom, and will bear fruit when planted alone by itself. The fruit is just about the same size as Brighton, but is very early, sweet, and of fine flavor. Price \$5 each for three year old vines; \$2.50 each for 1 year layers.



Asparagus

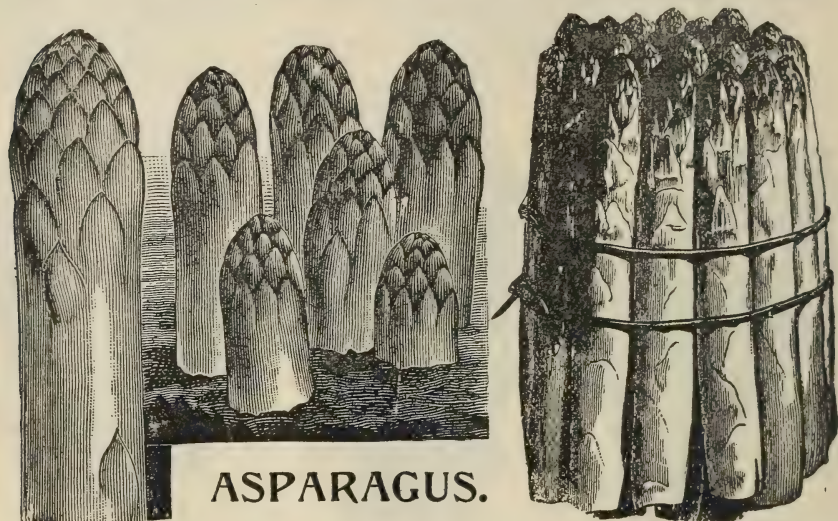
The culture of asparagus for market purposes is very profitable. It comes the first thing in spring when everybody is looking for some fresh vegetable and it is almost impossible to supply the demand. Asparagus pays fully as well as strawberries. If properly set and intelligently cared for afterwards, it may be kept in the same place for many years. There are patches in this locality that were planted years before I was born that are now bearing good crops every year. No farmer can afford to go without this vegetable; it is nature's remedy for toning up the blood and cleansing the kidneys after a long hard winter. We simply live on asparagus from the first warm spell in the spring until strawberries come. Mrs. Farmer cooks asparagus the same as green peas and in taste, it closely resembles that vegetable.

How to Grow Asparagus

You can make a lot of work of setting your asparagus bed or you can do the job comparatively easy. The results will be about the same. The old way of putting so much labor and expense into the preparation of the asparagus bed was all superfluous. The crop requires good rich soil, mellow and quite deep. It must be well drained and well elevated, and as far as possible, removed from being subject to frost in early spring. When frosts come in early spring, it kills the tender

growth of asparagus to the ground and new shoots must come up from the roots.

In preparing the land for asparagus, we plow deep, thoroughly rene the land with harrow or cultivator and then make deep furrows where the rows are to be, about 4 feet apart. If part of the soil rattles back into the furrow, we clean it out with shovel and drop the roots in the bottom, about 1 foot apart. If the rows are 4 feet apart and the plants 1 foot apart in the row, it will take ten thousand plants to the acre. After the plants are set, they should be covered with about two or three inches of soil, not deeper, allowing the shoots to come up through and get a foot or so in height before the furrow is filled in level with the surface of the ground. The soil may be drawn into the furrows at different times and the weeds kept down by this filling in. All thistles and perennial weeds must be kept pulled to prevent choking of the young plants. Horse cultivation must be kept up continuously as is necessary throughout the growing season. The bed need not be covered for winter. The growth of grass will die down in the fall with heavy frost and it can be cut and removed. Manure from the stable can be spread in the fall, or commercial fertilizers early in the spring, and harrowed into the soil before growth starts.



ASPARAGUS.

The same culture must be kept up from year to year. After the first year, the rows can be salted to keep down the weeds and the cultivator run between the rows. Do not cut asparagus for market or table use until the asparagus bed has been set two years. Cutting off the green succulent shoots, tends to weaken the plant, so don't cut much till the bed becomes strong and well established. After once well established, if well cared for and annually enriched with plenty of fertilizer, it may be cut as fast as it gets large enough, until well into the summer, after which it must be allowed to grow up and mature. Remember that asparagus is just the opposite of meadow grass, the oftener you cut it, the more it weakens the roots and plants.

PRICES OF PLANTS.—We supply Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteil at 25c per doz; \$1 per 100; \$5 per 1000 for 2 year old roots.

Rhubarb or Pieplant

This is one of the first vegetables to start in the spring and furnishes material for pies and sauce before anything else in the fruit line is available. Pieplant is not only palatable but is healthful, tending to clear the blood of impurities in early spring when most needed. The roots are very easy to make thrive if given rich soil and kept clean of weeds and grass. Stable manure applied each fall will greatly facilitate growth. After the roots have been set five or six years, they should be taken up, divided and re-set. If left too long in one place, the tendency is to grow a large number of weak, spindling stalks. If barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to exclude the light and keep away the frosts and cold winds,

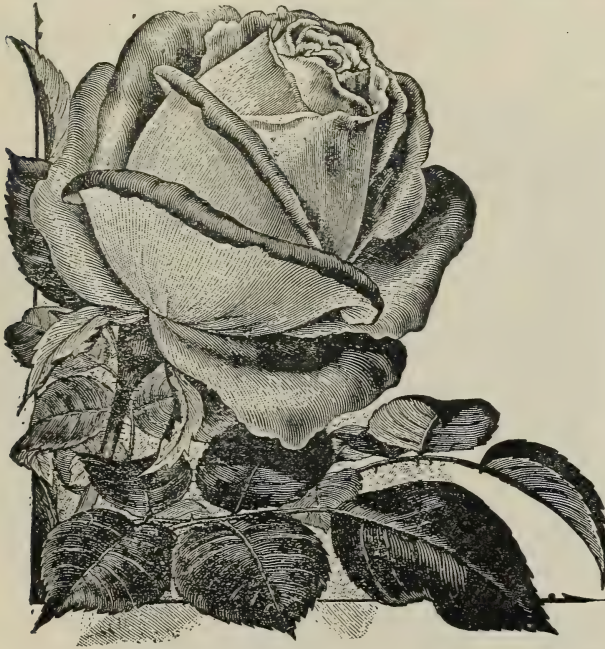
the stalks will make a large growth much earlier than otherwise and the growth will be all stalk, with very little leaf. If the plants are taken up late in the autumn, allowed to freeze and then set in the cellar with earth around the roots, the stalks will grow all winter. The warmer the cellar the more growth.

LINNAEUS.—Early, tender, delicious, finest flavor.

VICTORIA.—Larger, later; grows to mammoth size. 10c each; doz. 75c; 100, \$5.

Out Door Roses

Roses require rich soil with plenty of vegetable fibre in it, in order to do their best. They must be partially protected anywhere in New York State and similar latitudes. Barn manure is best for roses and it must be put about them in the fall when they are dormant. Only slight coverings are necessary, such as boxes, barrels and the like; stood over the bushes to keep away the extreme cold, and snow from breaking them down. All broken and diseased wood must be cut away each spring and the new branches cut back about $\frac{1}{2}$ in length. Our rose bushes are not to be compared with the cheap trash offered by department stores; and at the price we ask for them—25c each or \$2.50 per dozen—are real bargains. Most every bush will bloom freely the first year set out. We offer a smaller grade of plants at 10c each; \$1 per dozen. Add 5c for each rose plant, if by mail.



Newton Falls, Ohio,

Jan. 20th, 1911.

I am looking forward to your regular catalogue. The plants I received of you last spring were in much better condition than those I had from near by nurseries. The Early Ozark plants came on fine. I certainly shall order from you this year.

S. W. CROSBY.

New Castle, Ind.,

Jan. 16th, 1911.

The Plum Farmer raspberry I got of you three years ago are doing fine, far ahead of anything we have in this part of the state.

J. B. GILBERT.

Burlington, Me.,

Oct. 2nd, 1910.

I purchased some strawberry plants of you last spring. Found them satisfactory. Of 6 Pan American, 3 lived. I kept the blossoms picked till 8-p. At this writing, I have green and ripe berries on the three plants, four large ripe berries on one of the plants. Of the 12 Norwood plants, every one lived. I am pleased with the Early Ozark.

JOHN C. HODSDON.

Varieties

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—This is undoubtedly the most popular of all roses. It is hardy, wonderfully free flowering, rich glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long after the first year. The flowers are produced in great trusses, pyramidal in shape, often twenty-five to

thirty in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top with a mass of bright glowing crimson, the most wonderful rose introduced in the past twenty-five years. 25c each.

BABY RAMBLER.—This is the new dwarf crimson rambler. The bush is dwarf and produces flowers the size, shape and color of Crimson Rambler. It

blooms from spring until winter in the open ground and all the time if planted indoors. The plants are entirely hardy and healthy with us. It is a fine rose for indoors and for bedding and massing in private grounds and parks, cemeteries, etc. Everybody should try this rose. We have 100 plants three years old as large as ordinary rose bushes, which we offer at 50c each; smaller plants, 25c each.

DOROTHY PERKINS.—This is a wonderful success with us, producing a great crop of roses when others fail. The flowers are shell pink in color and produced in great clusters like the Crimson Rambler. The bush is a Rambler, of the same strong growing habits as Crimson Rambler and even harder. 25c each.

YELLOW RAMBLER.—Of the same general character as Crimson Rambler except color, which is a clear, decided yellow. 25c.

WHITE RAMBLER.—Like all ramblers except pure white color. 25c.

ALFRED COLCOMB.—Brilliant carmine crimson; very large, full, fine globular form. Extremely fragrant; fine sort, 25c each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Large, globular, pink, shaded with carmine; delicious odor. 50c each.

ANNA DE DIESBACH.—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very hardy, large and double, very fragrant. A fine garden sort. 25c.

CAPRICE.—Large, pink, striped and dashed with white and carmine; vigorous and free bloomer. 25c each.

COQUETTE DES ALPES.—White center slightly shaded with carmine; flowers finely formed, vigorous grower, profuse bloomer. 25c each.

COQ. DES BLANCHES.—White sometimes tinted with blush, medium size; very full, somewhat flattened; very pretty.

EARL OF DUFFERIN.—Rich, brilliant, velvet crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightful fragrant; a vigorous grower. One of the finest dark roses. 25c each.

FISHER HOLMES.—Deep glowing crimson; large, moderately full and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose. 25c each.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy; free bloomer, fragrant, hardy, strong grower; very prolific. 25c each.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.—Brilliant, rosy carmine, large double, fine form and effective; free bloomer. 25c each.

GLORIE DE MARGOTTEN.—Rich, dazzling crimson. Makes beautiful long

pointed buds, flowers when open, large, of good shape. A vigorous grower and remarkably free flowering. 25c each.

JOHN HOPPER.—Deep rose, with crimson center; large fine form, profuse bloomer. 25c each.

LA FRANCE.—Silvery pink, very large fine form, free bloomer, distinct and beautiful. A superb rose. 25c each.

MADAMME GABRIEL LUIZET.—Very distinct pink, large cup shaped, fragrant. It has no rival as an exhibition rose. 25c each.

MADAMME PLANTIER.—Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in season. One of the best hardy white roses, sometimes called the cemetery rose. 25c each.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full, of good form. Habit erect, magnificent foliage. Flowers produced in more than usual abundance. 25c each.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.—(See illustration.) Cherry carmine, large size, good form, very fragrant, perpetual bloomer, vigorous grower, very valuable. 25c each.

MARGARET DICKSON.—Magnificent form, white with large pale flesh center. Petals very large, shell shaped and of great substance. Foliage very large, dark green. Fragrant. A fine variety. 25c each.

MRS. JOHN LAING.—Very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season, and continuing until autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant. 25c each.

PAUL NEYRON.—Deep red rose; splendid foliage and habit, with larger flowers than any other variety, free bloomer. 25c each.

PERSIAN YELLOW.—Deep bright yellow, small but handsome; double. A very early bloomer, the finest hardy yellow rose. 50c each.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—Deep velvet crimson, moderately full. A splendid rose, one of the darkest. 25c each.

SALET (Moss).—Bright rosy red, a vigorous grower, abundant bloomer, seldom surpassed, pretty in bud. 25c each.

CRESTED MOSS (Moss).—Clear rose, buds beautifully crested, singular and distinct, 25c each.

BLANCHE MOREAU (Moss).—Pure white, full perfect form, buds and flowers produced in clusters, furnished with deep green moss. 25c each.

BLUE RAMBLER.—A new rose of the Crimson Rambler type but of a beautiful violet blue color, unsurpassed in beauty. Price 75c each.

Flower and Vegetable Plants, Bulbs, Etc.

EARLY BRANCHING ASTORS.—In separate or mixed colors.

LATE BRANCHING ASTORS.—Same as above (from Vick's seeds). 25c per dozen.

VERBENAS —In mixture, 5c each; doz. 50c.

PETUNIAS.—Ruffled Giants in mixture. 5c each; doz. 50c.

TOMATO PLANTS.—Earliana, Stone etc. Doz. 25c.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Early and Late varieties. 50c per 100; 1000 rates on application.

CELERY WHITE PLUME.—50c per 100.

DAHLIA BULBS.—In mixture. 5c each; doz. 50c.

GLADIOLUS BULBS.—Standard mixture. 50c per dozen.

The Hastings Potato

There is just Irish enough in me to appreciate a good potato and I never have seen anything equal to the Hastings. This variety originated about 14 miles from our farm several years ago, and now is more largely grown in that locality than all other varieties combined. It is a very late potato and requires a full season to attain its greatest perfection in yield and flavor. It should be planted early for best results, and, growing through a long season as it does, it takes advantage of every bit of rain that comes and is able to produce a big crop of tubers when varieties of shorter season will often fail. It is such a rank vigorous grower that it covers the ground with vines which are practically immune to blight, and bugs



It produces potato balls every year. The tubers are white in color, roundish in shape, the popular market type and are very fine grained and of excellent flavor. Unlike most late potatoes, it is good to eat, like early varieties, as soon as dug in the fall. The flesh is very solid and tubers of ordinary size are real heavy. It is rarely you find a hollow specimen. This variety has yielded 400 bushels to the acre on ordinary soil, when with the same care, on the same soil right beside them, Carman, Rural New Yorker and others produced but half the yield. The tuber used to make the above illustration weighed about 1 pound and was a typical specimen of the Hastings variety. It was planted in the spring of 1909 and produced

83 lbs. of potatoes. The tuber was cut to single eyes and planted in 14 hills. I never before heard of such a yield from one potato in one season. We are introducers and headquarters for the Hastings potato. Retail price, 1 tuber 25c, pk. 75c; bushel \$2.00.

138 pounds of Potatoes from 1 pound of Seed, (1 tuber).

Stafford County, N. H., Dec. 3rd, 1910.

Dear Sir:—In looking over your catalogue I saw what your cousin raised from the Hastings potato weighing over one pound.

Now I will tell you what I raised from the potato you sent me last spring. It weighed just one pound. You may think it a big story but it is a fact, my father and my wife can vouch for it. I made 21 hills, cut to one eye and some of the eyes I split. I planted them deep and made no hill around them. The tops covered the ground and spread out from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet wide. No bugs on them of any amount. They were green until the frost killed them which was quite late. Those that saw them said they never saw such tops and such potatoes, some of them weighed nearly two pounds. I dug 138 pounds of potatoes from the one pound. I thought I must write you as you thought your cousin raised a big lot from the one potato.

Respectfully yours,
FRANK E. SCRANTON.

Westchester County, N. Y. Dec. 19th, 1910.

L. J. Farmer,

Dear Sir:—Send me your catalogue for the year. Please give me price on order below

5 barrels of Hastings potato.
5 barrels of Michigan potato.
100 blowers blackberry.
200 Plum Farmer raspberries.
1 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel.
2 White Leghorn cockerel.
1 White Plymouth Rock cockerel.

Please answer as soon as possible.

Last year I bought 1 barrel of Michigan and raised 19 barrels of potatoes and received \$2.60 for every barrel of the 19. And the same with the Hastings.

Very truly yours,
ALFRED A. THORP.

The Oswego Apple

This apple was discovered by Daniel D. Tryon of the Town of Sandy Creek, Oswego County, New York several years ago. The young tree was found growing up through the branches of an old Northern Spy tree and was bearing fruit. Like other trees in the orchard, the old Spy tree had borne such heavy loads of fruit that most of its branches were split away from the main trunk of the tree and lay prostrate on the ground, yet were still bearing apples; and it was a pretty sight to see the young seedling tree bearing bright red apples and the Spy branches below bearing fruit of the characteristic Spy coloring. The young tree is about four feet from the trunk of the parent tree and at present, about 7 inches in diameter. It is impossible to tell whether the new variety is a seedling from apples from the Northern Spy tree or a sprout that came up from the root of the old tree. The indications point to the latter theory, as there is another sprout on the other side of the old tree of about the same size as the young Oswego tree, but this has never borne fruit.—The color of the bark, growth and general appearance of the young Oswego tree are practically identical with the Northern Spy, and it certainly has Northern Spy blood in its make up. The tree began to bear fruit six years ago and has borne a crop of apples for six succeeding seasons, never missing a crop. In 1909 the tree bore about three bushels of fruit and many were able to see the apples and judge of their value. We exhibited the fruit at the Annual meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association at Medina, N. Y., and also at the Annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society at Rochester, N. Y. The leading fruit growers, nurserymen and horticulturists of the United States have seen and tasted the apples and are unqualifiedly enthusiastic about it. Such men as G. B. Brackett, Proffs. Beach, Hedrick, Craig, Stewart, Taylor, Slingerland, Whetzel and others. Such leading authorities as W. C. Barry, J. H. Hale, H. W. Collingwood, Chas. W. Garfield, T. B. Wilson, Clark Allis, Geo. T. Powell, Frank B. White, John Hall, J. S. Woodward, S. D. Willard, Albert Wood, D. D. Stone, and others; such leading nurserymen as Chas. A. Green, H. S. Wiley, Nelson Bogue, C. M. Hooker, F. E. Rupert and others, have seen, tasted and admired it and to any or all of whom we refer anybody who is interested, for their private opinion.

The fruit averages the same size as the Northern Spy and has about the same general characteristics except color, which is a beautiful clear red with no stripes or splashes. Near the calyx end are small dots like those in the Spitzenburgh apple, and this characteristic, combined with the excellent quality, has led the originator to think that the new variety is a cross of the Esopus Spitzenburgh and Northern Spy. The flesh is very fine grained, yellowish white, of a rich appearance, and has a flavor suggesting a cross of the Spy and Spitzenburgh. It has a crispy Spy taste although not quite as juicy as the Spy. The apples are exceptionally fine in

appearance and when placed among other varieties, attract the leading attention. The color is a beautiful deep red. While the season is about the same as Spy, they are somewhat longer keepers. We never have shown them at the State Fair in Syracuse, as they do not color up fully quite so early as this is usually held.

Clinton Co., N. Y.
July 4th, 1910.

The strawberry, black caps and blackberry plants I got of you are doing nicely this year, the former are all gone and I had about 70 quarts off a piece 15x48 feet. The other two are loaded down with green berries. They are doing so nicely. I want to set out some more.

L. J. RUSSELL.

North Glanford, Ontario,
Canada, May 9th, 1910.

Plants and potatoes to hand to-day. Well pleased with appearance of plants and potatoes. Please accept thanks for the extra plants and also the bulbs.

SIDNEY ECKER.

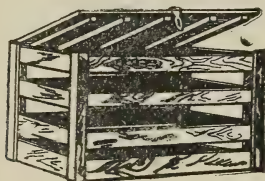
St. Johns, Mich.
Nov. 18th, 1910.

I bought some raspberry plants of you last spring. They did so well I want more.

FRANK RIDENOUR.

At present the stock consists of the original tree and about 1500 young trees budded and root grafted. The originator is a practical fruit grower and nurseryman of years of experience and the stock will be multiplied fast as possible. We expect to place the first lot of trees on the market during the fall of 1911 and spring of 1912. The price is to be fixed at \$1.00 per tree, regardless of quantity. Orders will be received at any time and filled in rotation as received. No order will be booked unless cash accompanies the order. Address The Farmer and Tryon Nursery Co., Pulaski, New York.

BERRY CRATES AND BASKETS



We can supply crates and baskets any time during the berry season, but prefer that orders be sent in some time before goods are wanted. Price of crates, 32 or 36 quart size, 50c each. This includes partitions. Price of baskets—Standard (flat) or Oswego (deep) 50c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000. Special prices on larger lots.

Ferndale, Washington, April 25th, 1910.
Your shipment of Plum Farmer Black caps reached me in good shape.

IRA ROBINSON.

The average
Country boy
Fake in the city
Charmed to a
Desk for life at
800 per week



The country boy with four acres
of berries makes \$1200 per year
And has his winters for study and his own

Fruit Trees, Vines and Ornamental Stock

SPECIAL ASSORTMENTS

All budded and grafted stock. All stock guaranteed to be first class and as represented and if found otherwise will be replaced free of charge or money refunded. All assortments are sold under this guarantee.



Assortment No. 6, \$7.50

50 first class trees and plants. All trees budded or grafted stock, and first class of the sizes named below.

12 Apple Trees, 4-5 ft.

1 Gano, red winter apple. 1 M. B. Twig, large, dark red winter apple. 1 Maiden Blush, late summer. 2 Winesap, medium size, dark red winter apple. 1 N. Spy, large, juicy, late keeper. 1 Jonathan, medium size, red, rich, juicy. 2 Grimes Golden, large golden colored, winter. 1 Wolf River, large, white flesh winter. 2 Rome Beauty, excellent yellow flesh, good keeper.

10 Cherry Trees, 4 ft. and up.

3 Montmorency, large, dark red, sour. 3 Dyehouse, medium sized, subacid, June. 3 Early Richmond, dark red standard variety. 1 May Duke, large, juicy, dark red, June.

6 Pear Trees, 4-6 ft.

1 Bartlett, large, yellow, splendid flavor. 1 Flemish Beauty, golden yellow, sweet and juicy. 2 Duchess, greenish yellow, with russet spots, sweet. 1 Clapp's Favorite, large, bright yellow, with red cheek. 1 Kieffer, good shipper and keeper, favorite for canning.

5 Plums, 4-6 ft.

1 German Prune, large, purple, sweet, free stone. 2 Lombard, European sort, juicy and good. 2 Bradshaw, large violet red, yellow flesh, productive.

10 Peach, 3-5 ft.

2 Klemazoo, large, yellow, free stone. 2 Champion, unusually large, sweet, juicy, free stone. 2 Salway, large, creamy yellow, rich quality. 2 Crawford's Late, yellow, good size and productive. 1 Lemon Cling, large, lemon colored peach. 1 New Profitable, yellow, free stone, good shipper. 1 Orange Quince, medium sized, yellow, tender. 3 Cherry Currants, large berry, bright red and good bearer. 1 Crimson Rambler rose. 1 Paniculata Clematis. 1 Spirea Van Houtti, or Bridal Wreath

Assortment No. 7, \$6.00

70 Peach Trees, 3-5 ft., Branched Tops

Packed and delivered to Express Office at our Nurseries. Following are all budded trees.

20 Champion, 20 Salway, 5 Smock, 10 Stump, 5 Kalamazoo, 5 Lemon Cling, 5 Crawford's Late.

Assortment No. 8, \$8.50

50 Cherry Trees, 4 ft. and up.

All budded, well branched, first class trees. Your selection of the following kinds.

Early Richmond, Dyehouse, Montmorency, Late Duke.

Assortment No. 9, \$6.00

HARDY NUT TREES

Trees of sizes named in the following descriptions, 5 trees of each kind for \$6.00 or your choice of any of the following trees at prices named.



American Chestnut

Almonds, Kernel of nuts large, plump and sweet, tree showy, 3 4 feet, 25 cts.

Am. Sweet Chestnut, nuts of this tree form quite an item in commerce, sweet and delicately flavored, good timber and shade trees, 3-4 ft., 25 cts.

Black Walnut, tree grows fast, lumber is valuable, bears heavy crops of large oily nuts, 2-3 ft. 25 cts.

Pecans, fast growing tree and produces large crops of thin shelled delicately flavored nuts, 20-30 inch, 25 cts.

Spanish Chestnut, valuable for shade trees, great bearer of good nuts that sell readily, 3-4 ft., 25 cts.

Forest Trees

American Elm, 10-15 inches	- - -	\$1.00 per 100, \$10 per 1000	postpaid
Black or Yellow Locust 12-18 inches	- - -	1.00 " "	
" " " " 18-24	- - -	2.00 " "	\$10 " " express paid
Black or Yellow Locust, 2-3 ft.	- - -	2.25 " "	\$11 " " express paid
Catalpa Speciosa, 8-12 inches	- - -	1.00 " "	\$10 " " postpaid
Russian Mulberry, 12-18 inches	- - -	1.75 " "	\$15 " "
Silver Maple, 10-15 inches	- - -	1.00 " "	\$10 " "

Osage

The Osage is not a new plant. Almost any one with any experience in farming knows something of it, but it is only within the last few years that the real value has been realized. If given the proper chance on a farm it will be one of the most popular crops planted. The wood is heavy, tough, hard and strong, makes excellent wagon felloes, hubs, tool handles, insulator pins, fence posts, and has a beautiful golden color. Has been known to last over 80 years for fence posts, is not easily burned, which makes it excellent for posts along railroads or places exposed to fire.

When planted in a fence from 35 to 40 rods long if one plant out of 25 is allowed to grow without any trimming it will produce enough posts to fence a good sized farm. Osage No. 1 Plants \$1.00 per 100. \$5.00 per 1000 Express Paid.

Hardy Shrubs and Vines

I do not profess to be an authority on hardy shrubs and vines and so I asked several leading experts to name a list of HARDY SHRUBS and VINES for Northern States, and the following is their selection. The shrubs and vines will be of the usual planting size.

HYDRANGEA.—*Paniculata Grandiflora*, 25c each.

HYDRANGEA.—*Arborescens* A l b a
Grandiflora, 40c.

SPIREA.—*Van Houtte*, 25c.

BERBERRY.—*Thunbergi*, 25c.

CALYCANTHUS.—*Floridus*, 25c.

CORNUS.—*Siberica*, 25c.

DIGESTRUM.—*Vulgaris* (English Privet), 10c.

PHILADELPHUS.—(*Syringa* or Moch Orange), 25c.

LILACS.—(White and Purple), 25c.

SPIRAE.—*Pruniflora* and *Billardi*, 35c.

AMPELOPSIS.—*Quinquefolia*, 25c.

HONEYSUCKLE.—*Chinese* Twining, 25c.

WISTARIA.—*Magnifica*, 35c.

FLOWERING CURRANT.—*Yellow*, 30c.

PRUNUS.—*Triloba*, 35c.

SNOWBALL.—*Japan*, 40c.

RHODOTYPHUS, 25c.

CLEMATIS.—*Paniculata*, 25c.

CLEMATIS.—*Baron Veillard*, 35c.

CLEMATIS.—*Mad. Ed. Andre*, 35c.

CLEMATIS.—*Henryii*, 35c.

CLEMATIS.—*Jackmanni*, 35c.

Early Michigan Potato

We have grown this potato for many years, in fact, since its first introduction. We have tried many kinds but have never seen anything its equal in all points. It is an oblong potato of the Beauty of Hebron type, creamy white, and of the very highest quality. No extra early potato is as productive as the best late ones like Hastings, but Early Michigan is more than usually productive and is grown for main crop by some large growers in this locality. Single tuber, 15c; pk. 35c; bushel, \$1.25; 10 bu. \$10.

Free With Every Order

Last year we gave 6 large Gladiolus bulbs to every patron who ordered plants or goods to the amount of \$2.00. In this way we parted with nearly 15000 bulbs. Our supply of these bulbs is now exhausted and we cannot make the same offer, but we guarantee to put in something with every order of \$2.00 or more, that will prove as acceptable as the Gladiolus bulbs. These bulbs greatly pleased our patrons and we hope to put in something this year that will be as fully appreciated.

\$25.00 in Gold

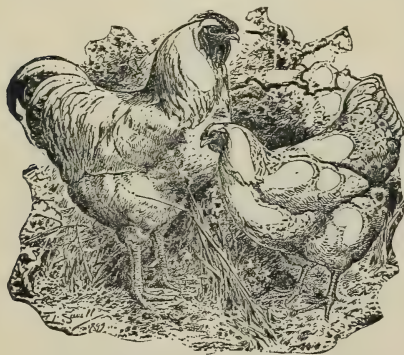
We will pay \$25.00 in gold for the largest specimen of Norwood strawberry grown during the season of 1911, from plants purchased direct from us at any previous time. The berry must be picked, measured and weighed on delicate scales and then packed in cotton wadding and mailed or expressed prepaid. No second or third prizes will be given, but a report of the results will be mailed each contestant and possibly may be printed in 1912 catalogue.

Farmer's Poultry Department

Poultry and fruit make a strong combination, adapted to the man or woman who has a small piece of land. The droppings from poultry are very valuable to fertilize berries and the young chicks eat and destroy many insects that are harmful to fruits. We make a specialty of supplying eggs for hatching, but can also supply most varieties of fowls, except geese, at \$2.50 per single bird, male or female, and \$6.00 for trios. We keep only the White Wyandottes ourselves. The other varieties of eggs are produced by different parties in this locality, who have made a specialty of their particular breed for many years. Pulaski is noted as a great poultry center and has many up-to-date poultry men. Every year these men go through their flocks in the fall and select the very best birds for breeding purposes, at the same time throwing out the culls. In this way the breeds are perfected and improved from year to year. New blood is introduced by the purchase of males from the leading breeders in all sections of the country. I believe that my practice of keeping but one breed on our farm and getting eggs from other breeders in this locality, who keep but one variety, is far better than to try to keep all kinds on one farm. This trying to keep birds of different breeds on one place may be all right in theory, but in actual practice, it is almost impossible to prevent them getting together accidentally at times. We believe there are no better eggs

produced for practical purposes than the ones that we have to sell. We exercise the greatest care to have all eggs pure and reliable and if, after hatching, they prove otherwise, we will refill the orders at $\frac{1}{2}$ price. We pack and deliver to express at prices attached.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—This is the only variety that we keep on our own farm. They are a general purpose fowl, being as good layers as the Leghorns and when dressed off, weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rocks. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2 per 30; \$5 per 100.



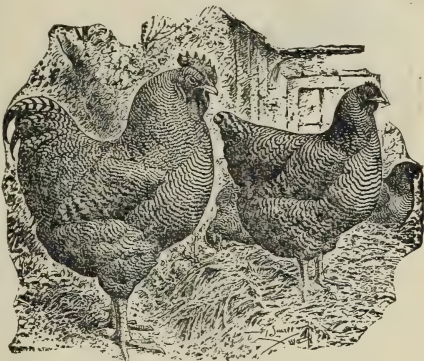
WHITE WYANDOTTES

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—"The farmer's fowl" is of American origin. They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs, and are good layers. They are an excellent table fowl, being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2 per 30; \$5 per 100.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2 per 30; \$5 per 100.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.25 per 30; \$6 per 100.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—If large white eggs are the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to keep. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds; the hens from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are not inclined to sit. They must have warm quarters in winter, if winter



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

eggs are expected. This is possibly the most popular of the special egg producing varieties. I can supply eggs in almost any quantity. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2 per 30; \$5 per 100.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence, to-day, than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying



S. C. W. LEGHORNS

qualities, having all the characteristics of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our eggs are produced by a leading Breeder, who has carefully bred the

variety for years and much improved on the original strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.25 per 30; \$6 per 100.



R. C. W. LEGHORNS

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Our supply of this variety of eggs will be produced, this year, by Mr. L. H. Perry himself, who won first prize, at New York State Fair, also at Portland, Maine, and wherever his birds have been shown. This variety is rapidly superceding the single combed White Leghorn wherever it is known. There is no finer strain of eggs in the United States than we have to offer. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.25 per 30; \$7 per 100.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2 per 30; \$5 per 100.

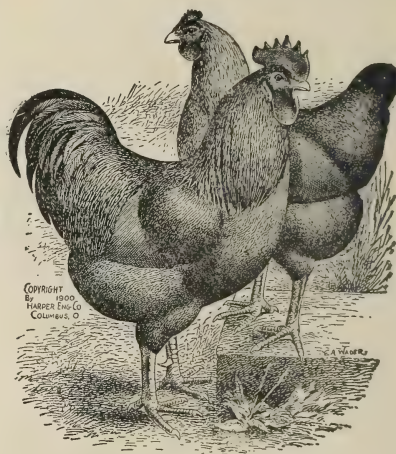
R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2 per 30; \$5 per 100.



S. C. BLACK MINORCAS

R. C. AND S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for a general purpose fowl laying large white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for male 8 lbs. and female 6½ lbs. The plumage is black with a green metallic luster. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers and very profitable. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.25 per 30; \$6 per 100.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, have a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good sitters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh, when in good condition, 10 to 12 lbs. and hens 8 to 10 lbs. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2 per 30; \$5 per 100.



RHODE ISLAND REDS

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is considered the hardiest of all breeds, being less liable to colds and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from 7½ to 8½ lbs., and the females from 5 to 6½ lbs. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all-around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$2 per 30; \$6 per 100.

ANCONAS. The Ancona is a black and white mottled fowl, plumage black, tipped with white. They are a distinct breed of the Mediterranean class coming from the province of Ancona, Italy. They are larger than the Leghorn and more docile; hardy by nature and non sitters, laying large white eggs almost the year around. Our eggs come from the leading breeder in this locality. Price, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 for \$2.50; 100, \$7.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—The Orpingtons are the latest importation from England. They are large and stately in appearance, with long, round, deep bodies and very full breast and back development. The combs are single and of medium size. The standard weight of cocks is 10 lbs., cockerels 8½ lbs., hens 8 lbs., pullets 7 lbs. This breed is becoming very popular in America. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30; \$7 per 100.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.—\$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; \$10 per 100.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.—(Crystal White). \$5 per 15; \$8 per 30; \$25 per 100.

HOUDANS.—\$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$6 per 100.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.—Prices on application.

PEKIN DUCKS.—The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich, creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers, sometimes laying seventy-five eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, \$1.50 per 11; \$2.50 for 22;

TOULOUSE GESE.—Eggs, 40c each; 9 for \$3.

Fall Bearing Strawberries

That the public are hungry for Fall Strawberries, is evidenced by the great interest shown in them. That they are suspicious of their practicality is due to the fact that they have been humbugged by dealers in worthless French everbearing kinds and other kinds of little practical value. There are people who cannot believe there is such a thing as a real Fall Bearing Strawberry, that is, a strawberry that can be depended upon to bear a crop every fall, same as common varieties bear in June. An editor of a leading fruit paper wrote me as follows. "Before you have much to say about Fall Strawberries, I would be sure I had Fall Strawberries". One man sent me \$3.50 for three plants each of the four leading kinds and in the same letter he said "I think Fall Strawberries are a humbug". It reminds me of the country boy who had heard of the Giraffe and went to the next circus that came to town just to get a look at that much talked about animal. He looked the animal over from all points of view, noted its long neck and other parts, then went out of the tent, muttering to himself, "There aint no such animal anyway". I am the first person to demonstrate (so far as I know) the real practicality of these strawberries. You need not expect to hear much in their favor by dealers in plants who do not have them yet. It is quite a common thing among nurserymen not to praise a thing much when they do not have any to sell. But, watch the catalogues for the next five years and see how many dealers take on the Fall Strawberries. At the present, there are only a few dealers who have these plants, and I am the only nurseryman who has them in the great state of New York.

The French everbearing strawberries have been sold in this country for many years. They are advertised by seedsmen to produce a crop of fruit in four months from the seed. They are of little practical value. The Pan American strawberry is the first Fall Bearing Strawberry of American origin. It was found by Samuel Cooper in 1898. He took up the runner and re-planted it in his garden where it has continued to bear fruit in the fall ever since. Mr. Cooper is an intensely religious man, and the writer could not help but think, that the quality of bearing fruit in the fall, which seems to be fixed, was but a gift to Mr. Cooper and mankind, by the creator. The Pan American blossoms from May until cut down by frosts in the fall! Mr. Cooper raised the "Autumn" from seed of the Pan American. He has also produced "Cooper" and "Sherman", which are not fall bearing, from seed of the Pan American. He has also several new varieties from crosses of Pan American, Cooper and Sherman, on the Autumn; prominent among these are "Productive" and "Superb", introduced by us this spring.

Others are working on the Fall Strawberry proposition. Mr. Rockhill has produced numerous seedlings of great value, prominent among these are Francis and Americus. Mr. Rockhill sent me a few plants of several varieties to test, in

1909. These bore fruit all through the summer and fall of that year and when he offered the plants for sale last spring, 1910, I purchased 250 each of Francis and Americus, paying \$100 in cash for them. They were received and set about May 1st, on very rich soil; an old hog yard, that had been used for a garden the year before. The plants were set 1x3½ feet and thus occupied just about one twenty-fifth of an acre. They were kept free of weeds throughout the season, fertilized with rich garden commercial fertilizer twice and by fall had nearly covered the entire surface with plants. We think they will average 20 new plants from each parent plant. The blossoms were removed as fast as they appeared, until August 1st. It was necessary to do this about once in every 10 days. Although every blossom was cut off July 31st, by August 15th the vines were entirely covered with blossoms, green and nearly ripe berries. On August 22 we picked 4 quarts and they continued to yield fruit until November 12th. The largest picking was gathered September 28th and consisted of 48 quarts. During the week of September 12th to 17th, we gathered nearly 100 quarts, 60 quarts of which were shown at the State Fair in Syracuse. The last three quarts were gathered November 11th. In all, we gathered nearly 400 quarts. They sold readily at 25c per quart wholesale and retailed at from 40 to 50c per quart. A little figuring will show that these berries were in fruit about 80 days, they yielded at the rate of 8000 quarts and paid at the rate of over \$2000 to the acre. Whether I have a real Fall Strawberry, I leave to the judgment of nearly 60,000 people who receive this catalogue. Most of these berries were sold near home, our postmaster had four quarts for a Sunday shortcake and most everybody around here either saw the fruit on the vines or in front of stores for sale. If you still doubt that I have a Fall Strawberry, write the Postmaster, Banker, Express Agent, Hotel Keepers or any person in Pulaski.

How to Get Large Crops of Fall Strawberries

Set the plants in the spring, treat them just the same as common strawberries so far as culture is concerned. The only difference between these and other strawberries is that they blossom continuously from May until heavy freezes in the fall. They would naturally bear a scattering crop from June until winter. In order to concentrate matters and get a large paying crop at any one time, pick or cut off all blossoms up to within three weeks of the time you want fruit. These berries will also bear a large crop of fruit the next spring and if the leaves are mown off after fruiting, they will also bear a crop of fruit the following fall. Thus, we get three crops of fruit in the same space of time that we usually get but one crop. These berries are more productive when fruited in the spring than common varieties and this quality will ultimately have the effect of giving them precedence over common strawberries. We get just as good a spring crop, and the fall crops extra. For best results, they must be well fed. I have spent much time and means in looking up the Fall Strawberry business, have visited Mr. Crawford of Ohio and Mr. Cooper of Western, N. Y., and conferred with them fully; and from extensive and exhaustive research, I believe that Fall Bearing Strawberries are THE COMING THING IN THE FRUIT LINE. Everybody who has these latest introductions are just as enthuseastic as I am. Mr. Rockhill, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Cooper are of the same mind on this proposition.

At the present time, there are very few plants of these desirable varieties in existence, not nearly enough to supply the demand, even at the prices asked. I believe I have more plants of Francis and Americus than all others combined and I have purchased the majority stock of Productive and Superb. I will receive and book all orders as fast as they are sent, until I believe my stock is sold, after that, I will return all money. To show how the wind blows, since sending out my advance price list, I have received one order for 600 of these plants from a leading nurseryman and an order for 350 from another, besides numerous other orders.

These plants are all going to be sold. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Along this line, allow me to mention one other matter. The editors of Farm Journal, Rural New Yorker, Western Fruit Grower and a few other papers understand the Fall Strawberry proposition and insert articles about them, thus putting their readers in touch with the latest thing of value in the strawberry line. I am sorry to say that a good number of the other papers, although glad to insert my advertisements because of the money there is in it for them, evidently regard the Fall Strawberry business as the country lad did the Giraffe. They are glad to get the money, same as they are for advertising cigarettes, but they would not commit themselves editorially.

Are you satisfied with your lights?

ORION ACETYLENE GENERATOR

Lighting your home is an important question.

It is a question of health, safety, expense and convenience.

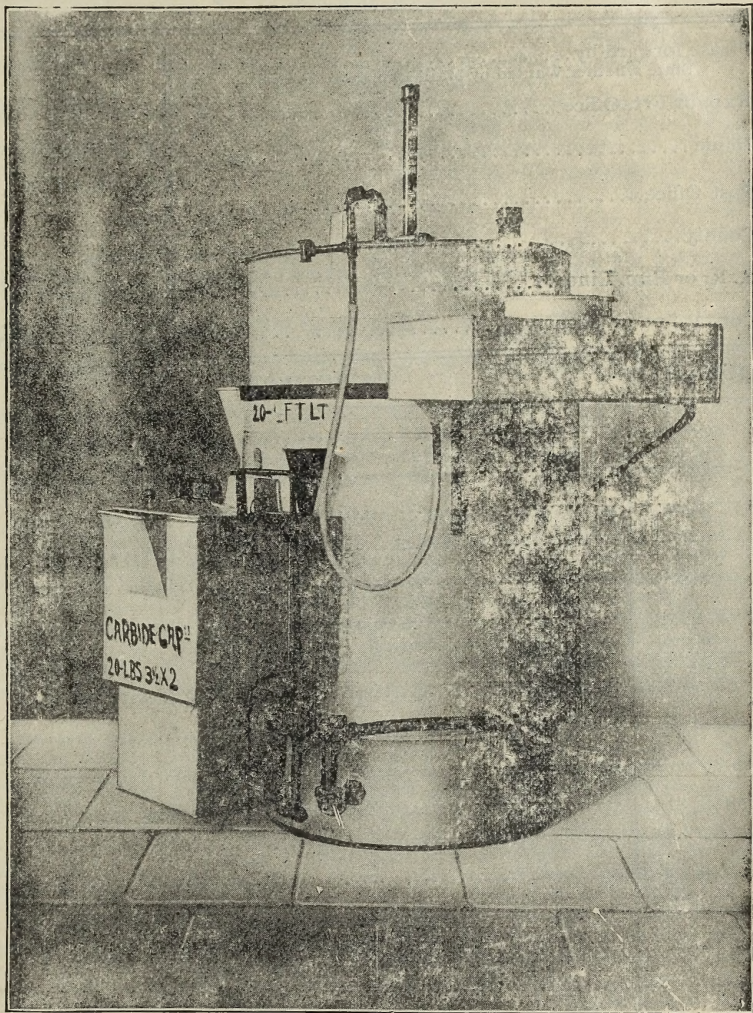
DECIDE IT RIGHT.

Acetylene gives better satisfaction on all these points than any other system.

It is always ready day and night.

Takes the place of city gas for cooking.

Lights without use of a match like electricity.



Permitted by Insurance Companies Without Extra Charge for Insurance

☐ A Complete Lighting System, including the Orion Acetylene Generator, can be installed in your home for **\$150 to \$300** and gives you every convenience of the city home.

Send Plan of Your Building for an Estimate.

Matteson Acetylene Gas Company
Box 80, Pulaski, New York

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Forward on or about.....

Date...[illegible]

PROOF THAT FALL STRAWBERRIES ARE NO MYTH

(Continued from Inside Front Cover.)

Ordinary spring bearing strawberries produce one crop in two years. These varieties of strawberries produce a crop in the autumn of the same year they are planted and will bear a crop in June of the second year and continue to produce fruit from then until November. Thus instead of one crop in two years, they produce three crops in two years.

Mr. Farmer has an exhibit of his late strawberries in the Horticultural Building at the State Fair, showing the plants with blossoms, green fruit and ripe berries on them, as well as several crates of the fresh picked berries.

Mr. Farmer said that with less rain and more sunshine, the berries would have been of better color, larger, of better flavor and more pleasing in appearance. The flavor of the berries is superior, if any different from those picked in June.

FRED. A. J. DUNWICK, Correspondent.

From The Woman's National Daily, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1910

GROWER DEVELOPS STRWBERRY PLANT WHICH PRODUCES FRUIT IN NOVEMBER

PULASKI, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The time is coming, according to L. J. Farmer of this city, when the American people will be able to get strawberries the year around. His statement is based on his producing strawberries from the last of August to the middle of November. From 500 plants he picked nearly 400 quarts of berries last fall.

"When people become prosperous," he says, "they begin to call more and more for things that are out of the ordinary. If you can get a paying crop of any fruit or vegetable out of season, your success is assured. Keeping this thought in mind, I have been experimenting for 10 years to find a variety of strawberry that would bear a satisfactory crop of fruit in the fall. I have never been able to get what I wanted until this year. Freak second crops are not to be depended upon and the French ever-bearing kinds are unsatisfactory. So in reality are the Pan-American and its seedling, Autumn. However, these latter kinds are parents of varieties that are profitable fall bearers and destined to revolutionize strawberry culture.

"I had some seedlings from the Pan-American and Autumn, produced by Mr. Rockhill of Iowa, that this year, all through the season, averaged 20 times as much fruit to the plant as did the Pan-American. These varieties are now known as the Francis and Americus. I set 250 plants of each in May, 1910, and from these 500 plants and their young runner plants, we picked nearly 400 quarts of fresh strawberries this fall. The first berries were gathered August 22 and the last on November 11. The plants were set in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and one foot in the row, thus occupying just about one twenty-fifth of an acre. The largest single picking was 48 quarts on September 28. During the week of September 12 to 17 we gathered about 100 quarts, 60 of which were shown at the New York State fair, where they attracted great attention. On October 11 we took 23 quarts to the Grange at Pulaski, it being the Annual harvest supper, and 150 of my fellow grangers sat down to eat strawberry shortcake in October—for the first time in their history. To see how the berries would sell I sent shipments to three large cities. We received 25 cents per quart wholesale and the berries retailed at from 40 to 50 cents a quart. In every case we received orders for more, and did not have near enough to supply the demand.

"The color of the berries depends largely upon the amount of sunshine they receive. With plenty of sunshine they are even better colored than are the berries of early summer, but when the weather is rainy and cloudy they lack color. The fruit is not quite as large as that of ordinary varieties, but the flavor is fine. They bear a crop in the fall of the first year, a crop the next spring and another crop in the fall of the second year. Thus we get three crops of fruit in the same space of time in which ordinary varieties bear one crop. They may require a little more care than ordinary strawberries, but nothing in comparison to the enhanced receipts. Ours bore at the rate of over 8,000 quarts to the acre this year, which production, at 25 cents per quart, would amount to \$2,000 to the acre. I do not advise the shiftless man to try them, but anyone who is willing to give them a little extra care and pains will be well rewarded."

L. J. Farmer
Introducer



The Norwood
Strawberry